HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - PART 1

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Senator Pearson. And prior to that what was your position with the Government?

Mr. Reinhardt. I was a staff member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Senator Pearson. And then did you take that job as a staff member?

Mr. Reinhardt. Approximately the end of March 1976.

Senator Pearson. Or was it about December?

Mr. Reinhardt. Approximately the end of March of 1976.

Senator Pearson. Pardon me. I didn't get that. That is just about a year prior to that?

Mr. Reinhardt. Yes.

Senator Pearson. Will you tell us what your duties were as staff member?

Mr. Reinhardt. To collect economic statistics and write about them. The activities were primarily concerned with the problems of Federal finances, State and local finances, and I was also supposed to spend most of my time on the question of stabilization measures to combat so much inflation or not enough. But actually I did very little of that and spent most of my time on general problems of Government, the economic effects of Government activities.

Senator Pearson. Was your job there a policy matter?

Mr. Reinhardt. Oh, no.

Senator Pearson. You were not a member of the Board itself?

Mr. Reinhardt. No.

Senator Pearson. You were working on the staff?

Mr. Reinhardt. Yes.

Senator Pearson. When the CEP was set up, were you with that Board?

Mr. Reinhardt. I was Assistant Executive Secretary of the Labor-Management Committee, which was called the President's Committee on Foreign Aid.

Senator Pearson. You were not a member of that committee?

Mr. Reinhardt. No.

Senator Pearson. You were the executive secretary?

Mr. Reinhardt. Assistant Executive Secretary.

Senator Pearson. What did you do? Did you have any staff?

Mr. Reinhardt. I was on loan from the Economic Council.

Senator Pearson. What period were you on loan there?

Mr. Reinhardt. I believe it was about August 15 to November 15 of 1947, approximately.

Senator Pearson. Were there other people out of your Department on loan?

Mr. Reinhardt. Oh, not to the President's Committee on Foreign Aid.

Senator Pearson. How many people would be in the Department where you worked in the Executive Office?

Mr. Reinhardt. You mean the Council of Economic Advisers?

Senator Pearson. Yes, sir.

Mr. Reinhardt. There are professional staff of 15 to 17, I believe, probably 15 now.

Senator Pearson. Would you be classed as a professional staff?

Mr. Reinhardt. Oh, yes, with a professional rating. I would be a professional staff.

[illegible]

Mr. RAMSPECK. In about December of 1946 all members of the staff members of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion were told that the organization was liquidating, and there would be reduction in force, and it was suggested to everyone that we seek another job. I called up probably 20 or 30 of my friends in Washington and very indirectly indicated my availability. I had several job offers, and decided to accept one with the Council of Economic Advisers.

Senator FERGUSON. Whom did you call there?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I don't believe that I called anyone there. I'm pretty sure that I had talked to just probably 20 people and they would find Washington very fast that I was available.

Senator FERGUSON. Who got in touch with you?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I believe it was Don Wallace.

Senator FERGUSON. Who is Don Wallace?

Mr. RAMSPECK. He is a staff member or he was a staff member and he is now at Princeton. He is a faculty member.

Senator FERGUSON. He called you and asked you to come over?

Mr. RAMSPECK. To be interviewed.

Senator FERGUSON. And he interviewed you?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I recall now, I saw him at the meeting of the economic association in Atlantic City, and I talked to him first about it and then he talked to me in Washington, and then several members of the staff talked to me. Gerhard Colm called me, and Mr. Clark, and Mr. Keyserling, and Mr. Nourse called me, the other members of the Council. I am pretty well know personally, I believe, 90 percent of the staff members of the Council before I went over there, practically all members of the staff.

Senator FERGUSON. Had you met the members of the Council theretofore?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I knew some of them except I had met Mr. Keyserling, I thought I knew him, but then I talked to him since he joined the Council and had never met him. I think that I could say that none of the Council members, maybe not 90 percent of the staff members that came, and most of them knew me all professionally.

Senator FERGUSON. You had been with the ERP Board, too, do you recall?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Could I ask a question there?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. RAMSPECK. At the time that you got the job that you have just described did you know that there was some question about your loyalty which had been raised by the Department of Justice?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I believe I did. I'm not really certain. The FBI interviewed me the first time about this matter, but I have a very distinct impression that I turned down the job over at the Atomic Energy Commission before I went to the Council. I went to the Council before rather than——

Mr. ROGGE. Would you explain the circumstances of that matter and what you did in connection with it?

Senator FERGUSON. About what month was that?

Mr. RAMSPECK. In about February of 1947 I received a call from one of the personnel people down at the Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator FERGUSON. That is when you were really looking for the job?

Mr. Bransford. And the word had gotten around Washington that I was liberal, and I am rather well known as being economist among young economists, and so I received a call.

I went down there and I talked with them, and in many respects it was a job which attracted me more than any job I have ever been offered, but I turned it down because the FBI had been talking with me, and I realized there was a question about my loyalty. I was recommended for that job. I subsequently found out by Arthur MacMahon, with the President's Loyalty Board, and he happens to know my problems with my mother-in-law and my relatives, as well as anybody.

Senator Jenner. [Interposing] Was he the man that recommended you?

Mr. Bransford. He did not recommend me. He was [illegible] Bentley [illegible] that my mother-in-law was a Communist, and she knew that I had visited my mother-in-law a great deal, and——

Senator Jenner. I would like to suspend for just a moment, please.

(A short recess was taken.)

Senator Jenner. Where did your mother-in-law reside?

Mr. Bransford. In Westchester County, [illegible].

Senator Jenner. What does your father-in-law do?

Mr. Bransford. I am not sure what he does. I have met him, but I have never met my father-in-law.

Senator Jenner. Were they separated before your marriage to their daughter?

Mr. Bransford. My mother-in-law left my wife's father, her husband, when my wife was about [illegible] years old.

Senator Jenner. What is the nationality of your mother-in-law?

Mr. Bransford. American.

Senator Jenner. [illegible]

Mr. Bransford. [illegible] Russian, but I would not [illegible] generation, but we move to that [illegible].

Mr. Bransford. Her father, I believe, was born in this country, and I am not sure of that. His parents came from Germany, and he may have been born in Germany, but I don't think so. I think that he was born here. Her mother was born in this country, and she is a second generation American, and my wife and I are [illegible] third generation American.

[My mother-in-law was a Communist. I came to quite intimately] [illegible] Communist. They [illegible] the daughter and became involved [illegible] and Communist [illegible] and I believe that Arthur MacMahon can testify to that.

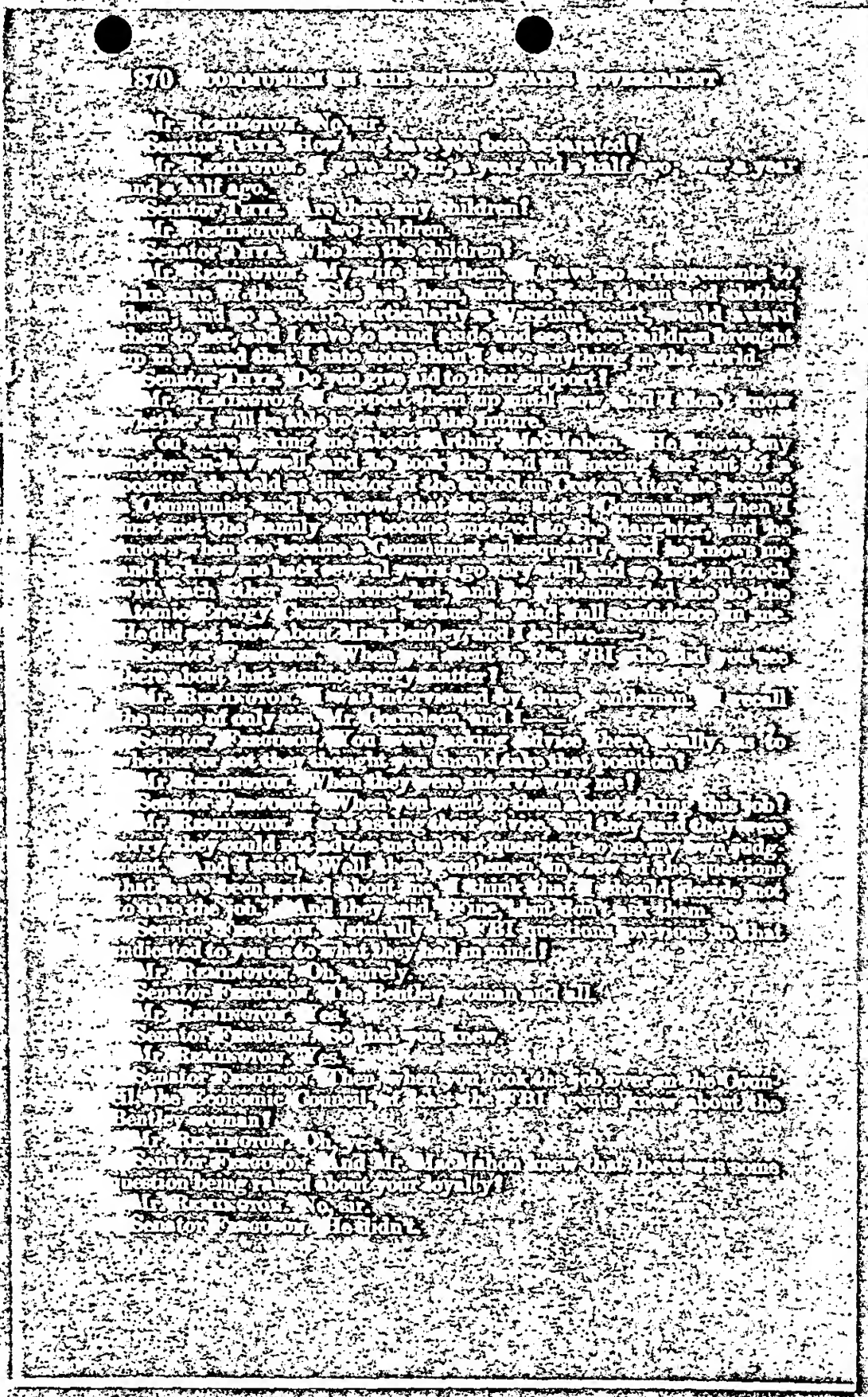
Senator Jenner. What do you think influenced her to become a Communist?

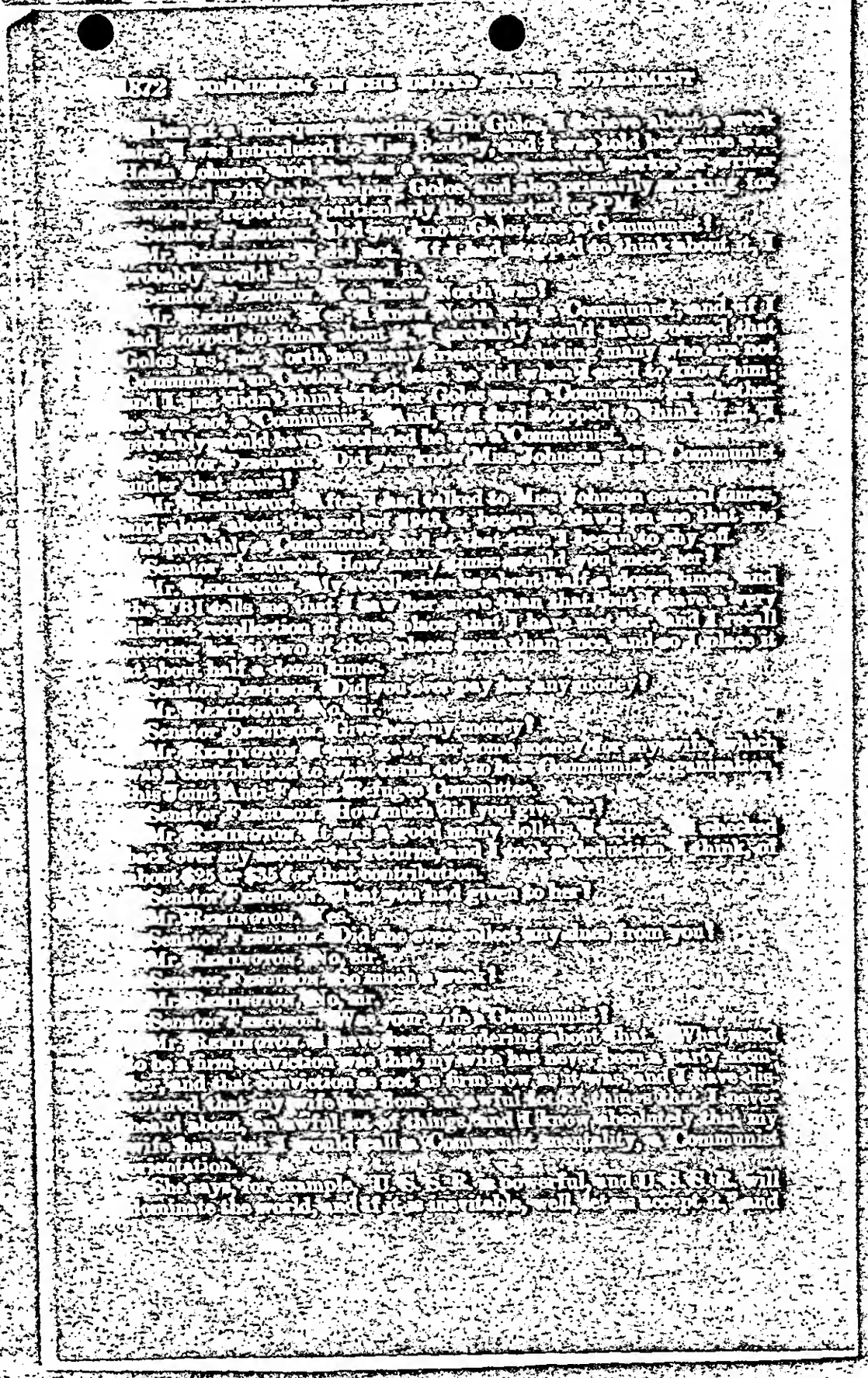
Mr. Bransford. I think the factors are [illegible] loneliness and [illegible] young man in the house, who was a Communist and who introduced her to a lot of his friends and brought them to [illegible], and so on.

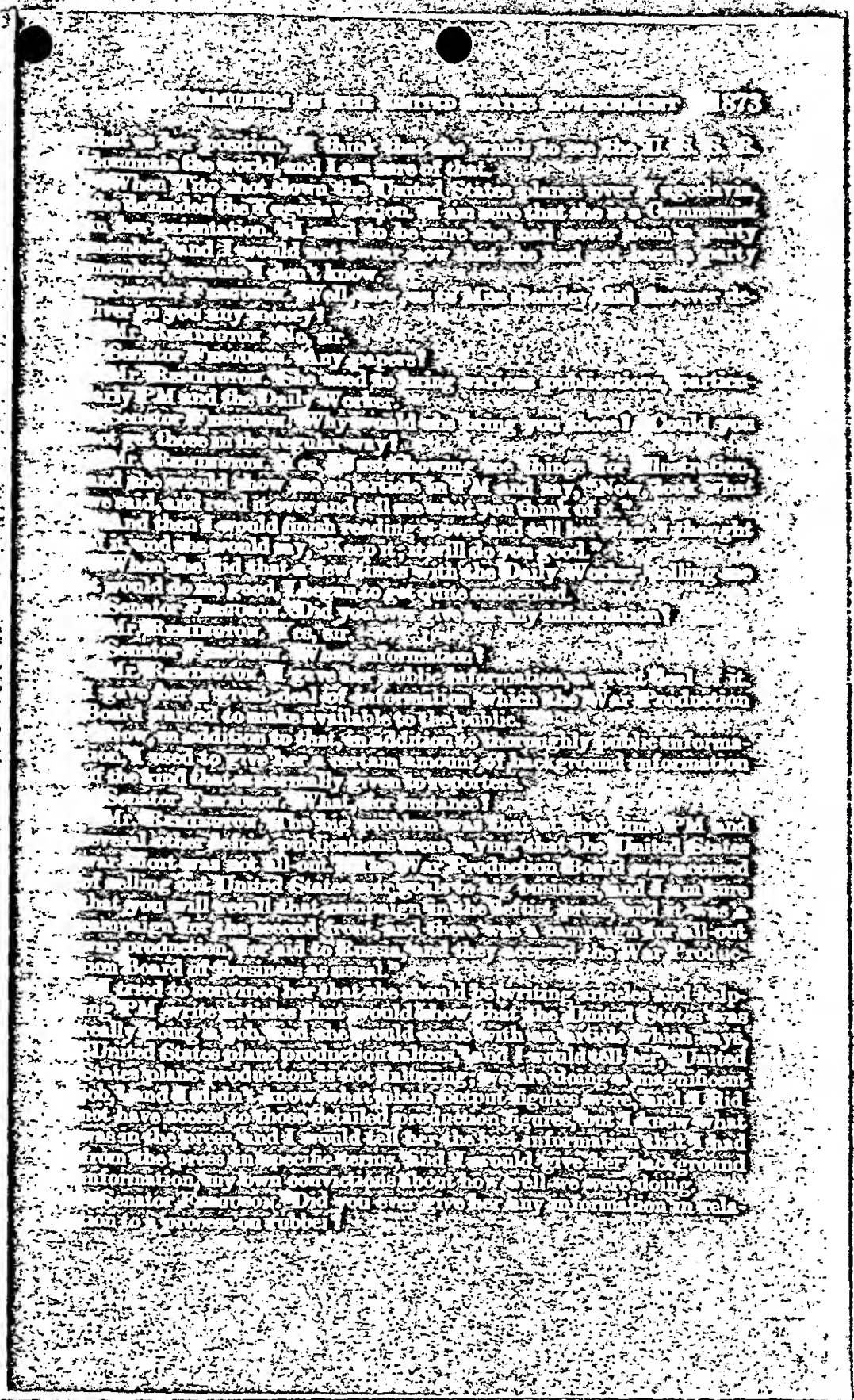
Senator Jenner. And then the mother's influence on the daughter brought about her conviction of the Communistic philosophy?

Mr. Bransford. Yes.

Senator Jenner. And you living with your [illegible].







Mr. Rasmussen. [illegible] about process on rubber is an example of the kind of thing, this kind of little silly things that happened in government.

Senator Ferguson. But didn't you give her [illegible] on various steps of [illegible] the formula?

Mr. Rasmussen. I'll have to give you a little history on that. I did not give her on various steps of [illegible] any formula. I told her about the formula which had been played with by some Government people, after I discovered that the whole thing was sheer and utter nonsense and poppycock, and I tried to show her how difficult it is to run a rubber program by telling her a story. Here is the problem. So [illegible] An inventor comes in and he says that he can make rubber out of sawdust, and he gives us the formula, and it looks like nonsense, but we [illegible] will work [illegible] spend 3 months or the people who work on it spend 3 months trying to find out whether this thing will really work.

Now, if it will work, if you can make rubber out of sawdust with a pocket and a Bunsen burner, then clearly the War Production Board should not put billions of dollars of equipment into a rubber program. So you have got to delay a little bit on your full rubber program while you make sure that this sawdust business is really good.

Well, then it was all over, I told her. Now, you know what that silly claimed he could do? He claimed that he could take some kind of petroleum or coal tar and put it in a bucket, and heat it just right, and pour in [illegible] and I have forgotten what the chemical was, and then put in a piece of natural rubber, and the whole thing would turn into a mass of absolutely chemically pure natural rubber. [illegible] That is what was supposed [illegible] natural rubber [illegible]

Senator Ferguson. Did she ever print that in the Daily Worker?

Mr. Rasmussen. I don't think so.

Senator Ferguson. What other information [illegible] how many times did you give her information [illegible] would you [illegible] her to give her the information?

Mr. Rasmussen. Well, if I [illegible] time I [illegible] Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania.

Senator Ferguson. That is the Wardman Park Hotel, isn't it?

Mr. Rasmussen. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. All right.

Mr. Rasmussen. And following once I pulled from there down [illegible] there, I was kind of a sidekick, and I have forgotten the name of it and then I met her at the corner of Fulton and Fourth Street, and I think that I met her there [illegible]

Senator Ferguson. How could you get in touch with those appointments?

Mr. Rasmussen. She would call up on the phone.

Senator Ferguson. At your office?

Mr. Rasmussen. Yes, and she would say, This is Helen Johnson. I am in town. Can you spare some time? Could you meet me at Fourteenth Street? Or, I am in kind of a hurry tonight. Will you walk out to the corner and meet me, and we can talk for a few minutes before [illegible] to my next appointment, [illegible] with my train.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you know she was meeting other people?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes; she told me she came down on these trips from New York to see as many people as she could in order to get as much information as she could about the problems she was writing about, and she told me that she was here for several days.

Senator FERGUSON. Did she meet any of your friends?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes; she talked several times, apparently, with a friend of mine, [name deleted], and the FBI was very concerned as to whether I had taken the initiative in introducing [name deleted] to Bentley or Johnson or whether she had come to me and said, "Do you know [name deleted]? He would like to meet him." And I was never able to clarify in my mind which it was, if it was one or the other.

Senator FERGUSON. But she did meet him?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And she got information from him?

Mr. RAYMOND. She talked with him at very great length about South American problems, and I assume that he told her whatever he says. He told her [name deleted], if [name deleted] is a Communist, he probably told her things he is not supposed to, and if [name deleted] is not a Communist, she probably confined herself to the things which could be proper.

As to whether [name deleted] is a Communist or not, I have only an opinion. I don't know. I think he is.

Senator FERGUSON. Was any other of your friends in communism there?

Mr. RAYMOND. No, I never introduced her to any.

Senator FERGUSON. That is the only person that you actually knew she was meeting?

Mr. RAYMOND. That is right, the only person.

Senator FERGUSON. Did your wife ever give her any information?

Mr. RAYMOND. That I am not sure of. The FBI asked me whether Miss Johnson or Miss Bentley ever came out to my home, and I don't know whether she did or not. I think that it is quite possible. I have a vague recollection of anything, but and I don't know whether she accepted it or whether she did not accept it, and that is just one of those things that didn't make much difference at the time.

Senator FERGUSON. What date did you go to New York?

Mr. RAYMOND. I appeared before the grand jury on about September 2 or 3 or 4, the first week of September 1947.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, after that, you went from the Council in the Executive Offices over to the Commerce Department?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us how you got that job?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes, sir. I was working at the Council, and I had kind of a feeling that—and may you I am talking out of school now.

Senator FERGUSON. We want everything, and you are sworn, and all everything. You are not talking out of school, and don't feel that you are talking out of school. Give us the whole story.

Mr. RAYMOND. I had kind of a feeling that the Council—in their reports, and I didn't believe everything I put in the reports

Mr. Rennerova. Yes.

Senator Eastwood. What did you do?

Mr. Rennerova. I quit shortly.

Senator Eastwood. What did you do?

Mr. Rennerova. So I don't suppose that I told more than two people that I was on the Council itself at one time, and I have learned a lot, but there are certain things here that I think are a little too New Dealish, and I don't want to stay here very long, because I am afraid that I will get tarred with the brush. So I suppose that I told two people, in December or January, two or three people. And in February, the first part of February, I got a call from a fellow down at the Department of Commerce, whom I had known slightly.

Senator Eastwood. What was his name?

Mr. Rennerova. His name was [illegible] Keegan, and he said, Bill, there is a job here that has got to be filled. And he said, We are members of the export program staff have suggested that you be asked to come on and head that staff. And he said, I will propose it to Fred McIntyre if there is any possibility that you will accept it.

So I went down to see Keegan and asked him about the job, and told him that I thought that I would accept if the job were offered to me. That was a very delicate situation in the Office of International Trade. I had been an export program staff in the Office of International Trade, and there were very real divisions about this level, and the export program staff was at this [illegible] they were going to raise the program staff up to division level.

Well, the man they had in charge of it was a good man, but he was not very mature in dealing with people, and he had a lot of enemies. The problem was to find a new face to bring in someone who had been at higher levels of responsibility in the past as I had been and someone who was a new face and didn't have a history of disagreement with these members of the organization.

So they scrambled around and got [illegible] and my name was thrown into the pot by some of the staff members who had had indirect contact with me when I was in OWMR, apparently. So Keegan called me and McIntyre called me up after I talked with Keegan and I knew McIntyre. He knew that I had seen him and invited an interview. And they began to check around town. They checked around town by direct phone call and chatting informally with a great many people. They checked with David Bruce, the Assistant Secretary, and William Foster, the Under Secretary, both of whom knew me; and the general consensus was that I was the best man available, the best man they could get for the job. And among all of the people in Washington who knew me, all and [illegible] with me very closely, [illegible] I was completely convinced in my own mind that the United States and the U.S.S.R. [illegible] communism, and what it stands for. I don't believe many men [illegible] children to it the way I have.

Senator Eastwood. Now you say Bruce knew you, and McIntyre had met you once?

Mr. Rennerova. I met him when he called me up for an interview.

Senator Eastwood. And Blaisdell?

Mr. Rennerova. Blaisdell I had known for some time.

Senator Eastwood. And Foster?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. Yes.

Senator FANNIN. Did you talk to him?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. Yes, sir.

Senator FANNIN. Will you tell us your conversation with him, and when it was, before you took the job or after?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. Before I took the job, when I had decided that I thought that I would like it, but before I took it, I went to see Blaisdell, and I told him about the question that had been raised with me by the FBI, and I said it was over a year ago that the FBI talked to me about my contact with Miss Helen Johnson.

Senator FANNIN. Up to that time, you didn't know her name, was Bentley?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. No, I didn't know it was Bentley until I saw it in the New England newspapers yesterday on my way down on the train. The New England papers were full of her picture yesterday.

Senator FANNIN. All right.

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. And I told this Bentley woman through Joseph North, who is a friend of my mother-in-law and I talked with her several times, and the FBI considers that I was indiscreet or implied they thought it was indiscreet in talking with her, and I don't think that I was. I said, I got called before the grand jury in September to answer questions there, and the FBI talked to me over a year ago, and the grand jury talked to me 6 months ago, and nothing has happened, and I assume that I answered all of the questions satisfactorily, and I want you to know this before I accepted the job.

Senator FANNIN. What did he say?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. Well, if there is still any question, they will catch it during the appointment process, the Civil Service Commission will go about it, and he said "Nobody has said anything to me which would indicate your disloyalty, and if they do during the appointment process, we will stop it."

Senator FANNIN. And then you went in and he hired you! He does, doesn't he?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. Well, he talked with Bruce and Foster, because

Senator FANNIN. Did you say anything to Bruce or Foster, that you had been before the grand jury?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. No, because I didn't know them as well as I do Blaisdell.

Senator FANNIN. But you told Blaisdell?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. Yes.

Senator FANNIN. And that was how many days before you actually took the job on the 16th of March?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. That was before I accepted it. I accepted it about February 15, and I was appointed a month later.

Senator FANNIN. You actually accepted it in February?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. Yes.

Senator FANNIN. And it was before that before you accepted it?

Mr. RAMSEY CLARK. Before I accepted it. And then there was four solid weeks, I guess it was, perhaps seven or 8 weeks, while the appointments were going through, and I must confess I sat on the edge of my chair. I didn't know whether there were still questions about my loyalty or not, and I told one or two friends or I told several people at the council. I said, "I am due to go over to the Department at

Commerce, and I said, 'There are plenty of opportunities for things to develop which would make the appointment inappropriate, and I don't know whether it will come through or not until I sign the oath of office.' And I didn't know whether there were questions about any loyalty or not until I signed the oath of office, and then I assumed that all questions had been resolved.

Senator Ferguson. Where did you have this conversation with Blaisdell?

Mr. Rauschenbush. And on his office one day. We were both in a very great hurry, and the conversation occupied 10 minutes, of which I spent not more than 2 minutes on this loyalty question.

Senator Ferguson. He kind of passed this off about you being before the grand jury?

Mr. Rauschenbush. I discussed it with him.

Senator Ferguson. Did you tell him what this grand jury was interested in? You must have found out. How long did they examine you? I am not going to ask you what they asked you.

Mr. Rauschenbush. I would be perfectly willing to tell you what I told them.

Senator Ferguson. Oh, no.

Mr. Rauschenbush. I don't believe that I could tell you the questions that they asked.

Senator Ferguson. I am not putting it that way, but how many hours or minutes.

Mr. Rauschenbush. I guess about 3 hours. I spent one day and about 2 hours another, and perhaps not quite that much.

Senator Ferguson. You knew that the Attorney General's office—who did you talk with in the Attorney General's office?

Mr. Rauschenbush. I have forgotten the man's name. I have it in correspondence.

Senator Ferguson. Was it Mr. Quinn?

Mr. Rauschenbush. That sounds familiar. He was an assistant to Donegan, if he is an assistant.

Mr. Arens. He is working with Quinn on the case.

Mr. Rauschenbush. Donegan sounds like it.

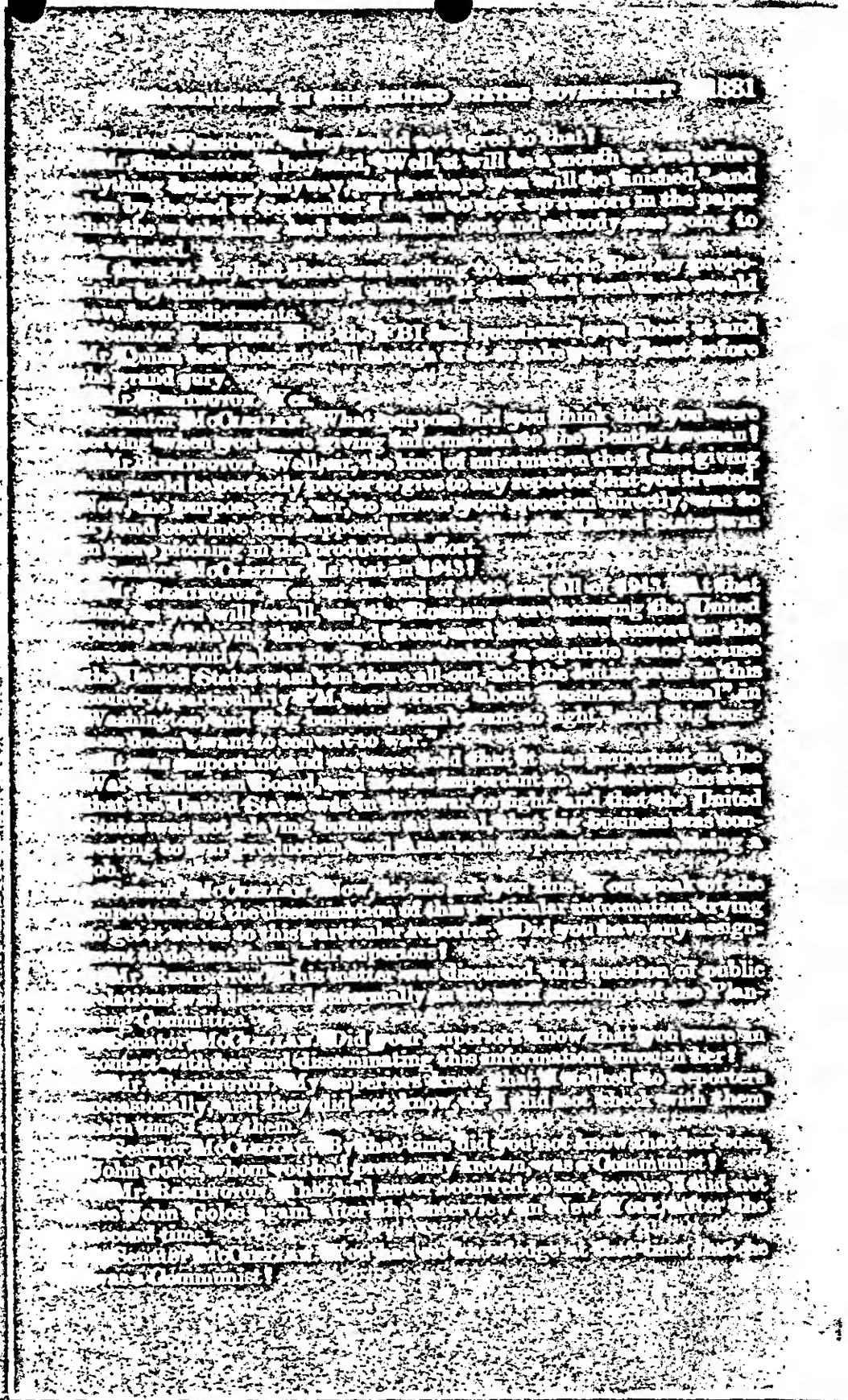
Senator Ferguson. You talked with him up in New York?

Mr. Rauschenbush. When I talked to Blaisdell, I told him that I had been in contact with this person, and the FBI had been to see me a year ago, and I said, 'Of course, you know about that grand jury in New York.' He appeared there, and I believe that I answered their questions satisfactorily.'

That is pretty close to word for word what I said to him about the grand jury.

Senator Ferguson. This Harriman committee, now, who did you interview on that before you got that job as assistant executive secretary?

Mr. Rauschenbush. Richard Bissell, the executive secretary. Richard Bissell was executive secretary of the Harriman committee and I had worked for him at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and he had been my supervisor there before Harold Stein, and he knew me well enough to have no question about me at all, and more than that, in March of 1947, that is 3 months before Marshall's speech at Harvard, announcing the Marshall plan, I had written a memorandum to Secretary Harriman and I had come down with him on his plane from



Mr. REARDON. If I had stopped to think about it, I would have assumed that Golos was a friend of North and North was a Communist, and Golos may or may not be a Communist and probably is, but I didn't think that through because it just didn't seem relevant.

Senator MCCARRAN. Now, let me get this straight. You had no instructions from any superior or the consent of any superior with respect to your relations and your associations with Miss Bentley, a reporter, or any specific authority or instructions from them, to give her such information as you felt was proper?

Mr. REARDON. Sir——

Senator MCCARRAN. What I am trying to determine was whether you were acting on orders, or with their knowledge and consent, or if you simply did it on your own initiative and upon your own judgment and in your own discretion.

Mr. REARDON. I thought that I was acting within the general instructions of my superiors with respect to press relations. I have never in any job received specific instructions from a superior what to do with a reporter or whether or not to see any specific reporter.

Senator MCCARRAN. Did any of your duties in that employment pertain to public relations with the press?

Mr. REARDON. As much so as in any job I ever had, I suppose.

Senator MCCARRAN. You know whether you had any duty or responsibility in connection with the press releases to it and for the dissemination of information through it. Do you know whether that was any part of your duties or not?

Mr. REARDON. You want a simple answer and the simple answer is yes. Now may I qualify that? Mr. Rogers told me to speak up when I thought a question was not fair.

Senator MCCARRAN. That is perfectly proper, and the Senator agrees to that.

Senator MCCARRAN. I am trying to nail this down and that is all right. You can explain any one of your acts and I want an explanation. You may have the best sympathy on earth for your——when I find out the facts, but I want the facts.

Mr. REARDON. You are entitled to the facts. Now, bureaucracy is a lawfully complicated thing. I have always been a very hard driving youngster in the Government and I have always had an awful lot of responsibility, more responsibility than my classification showed. That was because I will take responsibility sometimes unwisely.

At the planning committee we had general guidance from our chief as to what he was doing with respect to the press, and we were told that, Sure, if the reporter asks you questions, keep on the right track. We were told if a reporter asks you questions, don't hedge, tell them what they should know.

Senator MCCARRAN. Was everybody in that department a press agent under that theory, that anyone could be questioned by a reporter, particularly a reporter of the Daily Worker?

Mr. REARDON. I didn't know she was a reporter for the Daily Worker. I thought that she was a reporter for PM.

Senator MCCARRAN. She brought your Daily Worker articles with things in them that you had given her?

Mr. REARDON. No, PM—things that she wanted me to comment on and not things that I had given her and she had given me articles

PM, and she would also show me the Daily Worker and ask me to comment on things that were in there.

Senator [illegible]. Did you ever get copies of the Daily Worker from her?

Mr. Rauschenbush. Yes.

Senator Jenner. Didn't you regularly get copies of the Daily Worker from her?

Mr. Rauschenbush. Not regularly.

Senator Jenner. Well, how many times did you get copies of the Daily Worker?

Mr. Rauschenbush. I would guess three or four times.

Senator McCarran. Let me ask you on that connection, not for that fact alone, that she would bring you the Daily Worker and comment favorably on articles in it, and that sort of thing, in time of war to arouse your suspicion as to her loyalty?

Mr. Rauschenbush. At that time Russia was an ally.

Senator McCarran. That doesn't matter, but the fact that the Daily Worker was fulminating the United States, and she appeared to be trying to indoctrinate you with the same opinion that the Daily Worker was expressing.

Mr. Rauschenbush. Ultimately I said, sir, on several occasions to the extent she did not favor the Wall Street Journal and the Journal of Commerce were being critical of the United States Government, too, at that time, and any person who is critical of the Government, and I believe, sir, that I personally have been critical of Government, and I believe many times, and I believe some members of the Communist Party and Congress have been critical of the Government.

Senator McCarran. I am not questioning that, but she apparently did not bring you the Wall Street Journal or bring you the regular press of the country, but kept bringing you the Daily Worker.

Mr. Rauschenbush. She didn't think that I needed to read the Wall Street Journal. She thought I had enough.

Senator McCarran. She thought that I were [illegible] to the Daily Worker.

Mr. Rauschenbush. Right.

Senator [illegible]. Right to the question. Did Miss Bambauer ever [illegible] Miss Johnson to press you for further information than that you have here at the time?

Mr. Rauschenbush. Yes, she did.

Senator Jenner. In what manner would she press you?

Mr. Rauschenbush. She pressed for information on all [illegible] Hollandy production.

Senator Jenner. Plane production?

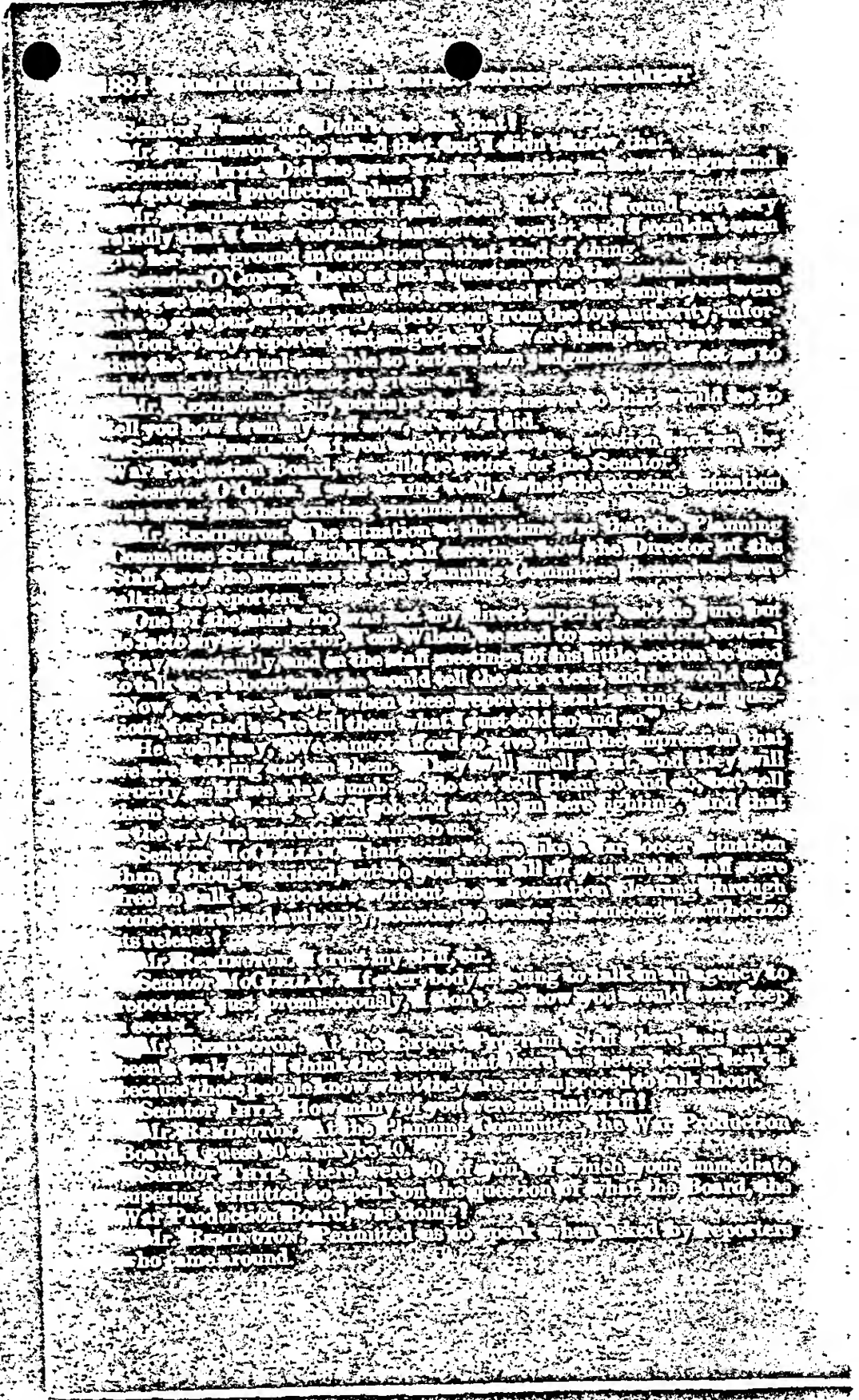
Mr. Rauschenbush. Yes, and tank production, and she pressed for information of all kinds which I did not have and which I could not have given her if I had had it.

Senator Jenner. Pertaining to plane production, what information did you give her on plane production?

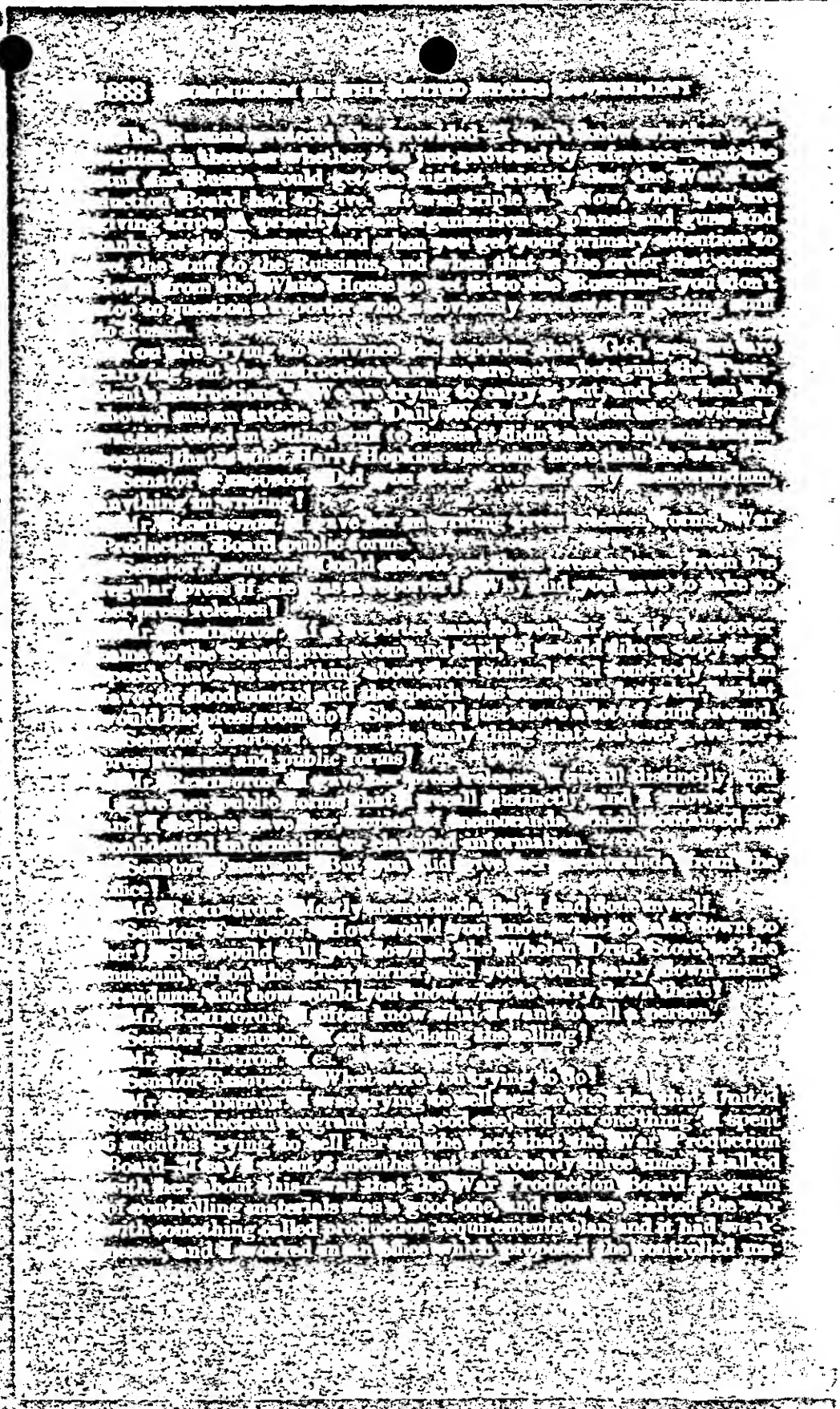
Mr. Rauschenbush. I told her on one occasion about how many planes had been produced in the previous month because that report on it had been released by the War Production Board in the newspapers.

Senator Jenner. Did you tell her how many planes were being produced in the production that had been produced?

Mr. Rauschenbush. No, I didn't know.



[redacted]



[redacted]

probably appears on the FBI report, Robert Lamb, you told counsel of
[redacted] was working here on the Hill at that time and he was work-
ing here for a Senator or a House committee.
Senator Fannin. Did you know Kramer [redacted] on the Hill?
Mr. Remington. Kramer? No; I don't know him.
[redacted] and took the position in a printed report that the production re-
quirements plan was good, that the people who wanted to put in the
controlled materials plan, and he then recall it by that name, the name
hadn't been invented, were monopolists minded, and P.M. took up the cry.
I spend a lot of time trying to sell this woman in here on the idea
that the controlled materials plan which was going into effect was
[redacted] that it was better than the production requirements plan
and that it was worthy of support, and I eventually got Lamb [redacted] to come
[redacted] with my associate, who is my supervisor, Charles Hitch, and
[redacted] that thing out with Lamb and this fellow named Herb Shimmel.
Senator Fannin. Shimmel was there? What were you trying to
sell Shimmel?
Mr. Remington. I was trying to sell him on the idea that the so-
called vertical control of materials was better than the so-called hori-
zontal control of materials.
Senator Fannin. I would like to [redacted] you know Shimmel.
Mr. Remington. [redacted] Shimmel and Lamb, [redacted] then
talked on materials. Shimmel called me again [redacted] later
on some question that I have forgotten what.
Senator Fannin. Did you ever give him any information?
Mr. Remington. Never.
Senator Fannin. [redacted]
Mr. Rooney. Could I ask one question?
I do not know whether this question has already been answered or
not, Mr. Remington, but in our previous discussion before we started
started this morning, I pointed out to you that the primary
interest of this committee in this particular matter is the accuracy
with which the Government is proceeding to rid itself of subversion that
might be adverse to, and I asked you if you had any explanation as to
why you thought it was unusual that you got that peculiar job where you
had access to all of this valuable military information at the same time
that the FBI was investigating you. And as I recall, you told me that
at the time you got the job you thought it was utterly unjustified.
Mr. Remington. I wouldn't put it quite that way. I said that I
thought that it was unfair to that [redacted] who, by the way, questioned
would get such a job, and I assume [redacted]
questioned in view of the fact that [redacted] job.
Mr. Rooney. Oh, that's good and that there is still a question about
and the board [redacted] is still sitting and has not handed down any
indictments or decided to adjourn?
Mr. Remington. I shouldn't be in the job.
Mr. Rooney. The fact that you got that job still seems fantastic to
you?
Mr. Remington. Yes, and I would say [redacted] this ques-
tion about me. I should not be in the Department of Commerce in

job that I held there and I just think that it was unfair to me that I should have been given that job with this question about my loyalty and certainly I did my best.

One thing I have forgotten to mention to you. When I took the Commerce job I wrote a letter to the VBI saying that I was taking the job, and they had asked me to keep them informed.

Mr. Rogers. Do you have a copy?

Mr. Rasmuson. I do.

Mr. Rogers. Do you have it with you?

Mr. Rasmuson. No, sir.

Mr. Rogers. You can supply the committee with that letter.

Mr. Rasmuson. They asked me not to get in touch with them before taking the job, they said [illegible] changes in address, [illegible] saying I am taking the job.

Senator Fenenmore. Could you wait outside while we have a meeting?

Senator Darr. In order that I may have the [illegible] in my mind, just been very [illegible] to take the assignment that took you to London?

Mr. Rasmuson. That is a tough question. [illegible] for several months before it finally cooked.

Senator Darr. What year?

Mr. Rasmuson. It was in 1945, the latter [illegible] January 1945 to about July.

Senator Darr. Who communicated with you concerning your assignment or accepting the assignment to take you to London?

Mr. Rasmuson. I talked to Leonard Blaisdell about the assignment and he talked to the Navy and my superior officers advised me that I was to receive orders to go to London.

Senator Darr. You were then in the Navy?

Mr. Rasmuson. I was then in the Navy.

Senator Darr. How long had you been in the Navy at that time?

Mr. Rasmuson. I was sworn in as an ensign and active duty from September 3, 1944. [illegible] Navy school [illegible] for [illegible] months prior to that.

Senator Darr. And you were [illegible] and you fell in the [illegible]?

Mr. Rasmuson. Yes, that is unusual.

Senator Darr. As an ensign?

Mr. Rasmuson. That is right. There was another [illegible] commissioned at the same time.

Senator Darr. At the outset of the war, [illegible] employed?

Mr. Rasmuson. I left graduate school.

Senator Darr. What college?

Mr. Rasmuson. Columbia. [illegible] Columbia University to accept a position [illegible] National Resources Planning Board, and [illegible] War Production Board, [illegible] New Deal agency, in May of 1940. I planned to stay in Washington a couple of years and left because I do not want to be a bureaucrat the rest of my life.

Senator Darr. Had you been subject to the draft and deferred?

Mr. Rasmuson. I was deferred for dependencies.

Senator Darr. Dependencies?

Mr. Rasmuson. Yes.

Senator Darr. Your wife and two children?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes, and I resigned an IA in about January or February of 1944.

Senator TAFT. Did anyone have to appeal to the Board in your behalf in order to bring about that deferment?

Mr. REDMOND. No one appealed on the dependency, that would be unusual.

Senator TAFT. Did any one request your deferment?

Mr. REDMOND. The Government committee on deferments was asked whether or not they would consider deferring me, and the matter was not pressed and no deferment was requested of any draft board to the best of my knowledge.

Senator TAFT. In other words, the draft board acted on their own initiative and deferred you because of your two dependents and your wife?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes.

Senator TAFT. And you proceeded to hold your deferred job up until such time as you were inducted?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes.

Senator TAFT. Why did you seek enlistment after you had been deferred and that you were occupied in Federal employment?

Mr. REDMOND. Because, sir, I was put in class 1A and I thought that I was likely to be drafted and I though that if the time had come then the Government wanted me in the services that is where I ought to be.

Senator TAFT. Did you know Miss Bentley prior to your enlistment?

Mr. REDMOND. I had never seen Miss Bentley since my enlistment.

Senator TAFT. But did you know Miss Bentley prior to [illegible] as she was known to you prior to your enlistment?

Mr. REDMOND. Prior to my entering the Navy, and only prior to entering the Navy.

Senator TAFT. She dropped out of the picture after you went into the Navy?

Mr. REDMOND. Completely, because I think our association was a little unpleasant.

Senator TAFT. What do you mean unpleasant?

Mr. REDMOND. I had felt I [illegible] slowly become somewhat suspicious of her and I queried her as to why she wanted to know certain things.

Senator TAFT. You say it was unpleasant. In what manner was it unpleasant?

Mr. REDMOND. I was getting a little bit suspicious, sir, and she [illegible] emotionally. It was unpleasant in the sense that we came to know words, but I was obviously quite reserved and she wondered why, and as I [illegible] I began to get the import of your question, sir, I don't know [illegible] FBI [illegible] last before that, judging from the [illegible] I have no way of knowing that.

Senator CRAWFORD. We will see you a little later.

(Thereupon the subcommittee recessed at 11:30 a. m.)

HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—PART 1

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. You gave that up and went to work?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. Did you graduate with honors at Dartmouth?

Mr. BARROW. I graduated cum laude.

Senator EASTLAND. Did you know William Remington at Dartmouth?

Mr. BARROW. Yes, I did.

Senator EASTLAND. He came in this morning and shook hands with you?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. In the room?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. He is in the room now?

Mr. BARROW. Yes. I remember him very well.

Mr. REMINGTON. I remember him, too.

Senator EASTLAND. Mr. Barrow, you went to Dartmouth in the fall of 1937?

Mr. BARROW. I went to Dartmouth in the fall of 1937.

Senator EASTLAND. How soon after that did you become acquainted with William Remington?

Mr. BARROW. I believe my first recollection of him was in December of 1937.

Senator EASTLAND. December of 1937?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you know [illegible] you met him?

Mr. BARROW. I am not absolutely certain of the [illegible] that I met him. Would you like me to tell what I can?

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Mr. BARROW. I remember that in December of 1937 a woman came to Dartmouth and gave a lecture on Spain in which she defended the Loyalists as opposed to Franco's rebels. I was interested in the lecture and after the lecture I talked with the lady that had given the talk and some other students who were also there.

I remember talking for a considerable time after that meeting was over with Mr. L., who was in the class of 1938, and in the course of which he first presented to me the principles of communism and their arguments against capitalism. I remember his writing on the blackboard diagrams showing how capitalism was a bad system that gave profits to stockholders that did not work, that did not make goods for the needs of the people but simply for profit, and so on.

That discussion I had with Mr. L. that evening impressed me so much that I made notes on it when I got home. My impressions were that Bill Remington was also at that meeting and one of the students that talked with me after the lecture. Although I remember talking this time only with Mr. L. about communism.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you recall any conversation with Bill Remington about the Lincoln Brigade and the Spanish question?

Mr. BARROW. Yes, I [illegible] talk with him about it many times after, in particular I remember [illegible] January of 1938 after the Christmas vacation I talked with him.

Senator EASTLAND. That is all I will ask at this time. I would rather that you keep it.

remember mentioning him about Russia, and he said that he felt that Russia had demonstrated the success of communism, and I asked him about the trials and executions which had recently been held in Russia, and he maintained vigorously and convincingly that the men who were putted really were traitors who had been planted in there by the enemies of communism and it was a good thing that they were rooted out, and the only thing you could do was to kill them.

I remember asking him about a book by Eugene Lyons, and he said that the author was a Red baiter and that that book was good for nothing.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you [illegible] that book?

Mr. BARROW. Not on hand.

Senator FERGUSON. As an exposé of communism?

Mr. BARROW. Even as an exposé of the trials.

Senator FERGUSON. Of the trials?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Mr. Reed [illegible] Assignment in Utopia.

Mr. BARROW. That is right, Assignment in Utopia. I remember his telling about the Russian constitution.

Senator FERGUSON. What did he tell you about the constitution?

Mr. BARROW. He showed me copies of it, and pointed out this was the new constitution that they had adopted in 1936, showing how it was a fine document, guaranteeing all of these rights to all people of Russia, and so on.

Senator BUTLER. That is the same constitution Mr. Roosevelt called to the American people about.

Senator FERGUSON. Go ahead.

Mr. BARROW. I remember his telling me, and I was particularly impressed about this, of his difficulties when he had been working as an organizer in Tennessee.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you relate them in detail, if you can?

Mr. BARROW. He said that either in the previous summer, during his second year, he and I believe his roommate, although I am not now just who that was, were attempting to organize [illegible] and how them what they could do [illegible] Tennessee, and he said they were holding a meeting [illegible] and they had posters about the meeting and they [illegible] and they had a hall there, but the [illegible] and they [illegible] to meet and [illegible] the meeting and Hank Bill and his roommate, which he said they did, and they couldn't [illegible] left for dead or badly beaten up.

I remember I was particularly impressed by that because certainly it showed that he was just not talking about it, but had been actually living and working for the things that he believed in.

Senator FERGUSON. Did he tell you whether [illegible] was working for the CIO as an organizer?

Mr. BARROW. [illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. [illegible]

Mr. BARROW. Well, if my memory serves me right, he was in the summer before, and he returned to the next summer, and he may have been there a particular time.

Senator FERGUSON. At Bill and [illegible] College?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Do you remember any more about that? Did Dr. Shepherd come and speak?

Mr. BARROW. Yes; Dr. Shepherd came and spoke and my recollection is that we had discussions with him and about this whole matter.

(The letter is as follows:)

January 6, 1941

Professor W. Sherman Rogers,
Secretary, Board of Trustees,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Professor Rogers: Thank you for your recent letter. I have written to Mr. Dickerson and am glad to have things straightened out here. As we discussed on the telephone conversation that [illegible] with Mr. Dickerson on Monday the 10th.

We will arrange to have someone [illegible] meeting time. If you or [illegible] would like to sit at the student [illegible] there will be a number of students and the program committee with the afternoon there will be [illegible] who would like to [illegible] talk to you personally [illegible] during the [illegible] a meeting as possible in Dartmouth Hall on Monday afternoon. I feel sure your talk to be followed by interested questions and discussion. In the evening we are planning to have [illegible] and to stimulate active interest in the [illegible] and possible courses of action and to discuss plans for our future program of education and [illegible] to China, as outlined to you before. Unfortunately, on Monday evening we are also holding the sponsored by the showing of the movie Dr. Seven which [illegible] you would be interested to see. Can either the [illegible] have our meeting and so avoid any conflict.

Being only a member of the committee, and I [illegible] am not in a position to tell you more, but I am sure that arrangements will be made [illegible] all of think that there may be on the part of the Communist students are vitally interested in the present situation a slight appreciation of anti-[illegible] sentiments in view of your work in China and with the Orient [illegible] sowing of your position with the American Board, though my father, president of the Hartford Seminary [illegible] personally could see that we will have very [illegible] worth while and constructive discussion [illegible] and I know that your talk to members of the college will be helpful and constructive interest in the present Sino-Japanese conflict [illegible] Yet Mr. Dickerson knows as to the time of your train arrival and we will arrange further details if and when [illegible] remain

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Barrow, you started to [illegible] Bill [illegible] Bill Remington [illegible] avowed Communists and was recognized on the campus as such. Do you recall [illegible] conversations or activities on this part that bear that out?

Senator [illegible] Any [illegible] that he belonged to any [illegible]

Mr. BARROW. Mr. [illegible] was [illegible] class of 1938 [illegible] during the year 1937 and 1938 president of the American Student Union. My recollection is that Bill Remington and Mr. M. were also active members of the ASU at that time.

I would have to look that up in the college records.

Senator JACKSON. Do you know whether Mr. M. in 1939 was [illegible] president of the ASU?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Do you know whether Mr. Remington held any position?

Mr. BARROW. I don't know if Remington held any positions in ASU. I would have to look that up. I think so. I believe my impression is that he did, but that would have to be checked on.

Senator JACKSON. If he was connected with Communism

Mr. BARROW. Yes, we more or less accepted Dartmouth because the leaders of the American Student Union there at Dartmouth were Communists. There were other members who were anxious to work with them on things that we all believed in.

Senator JACKSON. Were you a member?

Mr. BARROW. I honestly do not remember whether I actually joined the ASU myself or not. I attended many of their meetings.

Senator JACKSON. You met Remington at those meetings?

Mr. BARROW. He was at the meetings, I am sure.

Senator JACKSON. And do you know whether it had any connection with any other Communist front?

Mr. BARROW. I know that the ASU was connected with the American Youth Congress.

Senator JACKSON. Was there any doubt at that time in your mind from what was said by these men and William Remington that the American Youth Congress was a Communist front?

Mr. BARROW. We knew that Communists were active in the American Youth Congress, and the point of view you took toward the American Youth Congress at that time depended on how seriously you considered the threat or danger of Communist control of it.

Senator JACKSON. Had it any connection with the ASU?

Mr. BARROW. Yes. I don't know what the exact relationship was. I should think it would be a matter of record. The ASU was a member of the American Youth Congress. It was one of the youth organizations that were a part of it.

Senator JACKSON. Now, was there an American Youth Congress unit at Dartmouth?

Mr. BARROW. I do not think that they had units. I think that the American Youth Congress was a sort of covering organization that a lot of different student groups joined in and it held mass meetings and rallies and marches on Washington and so on.

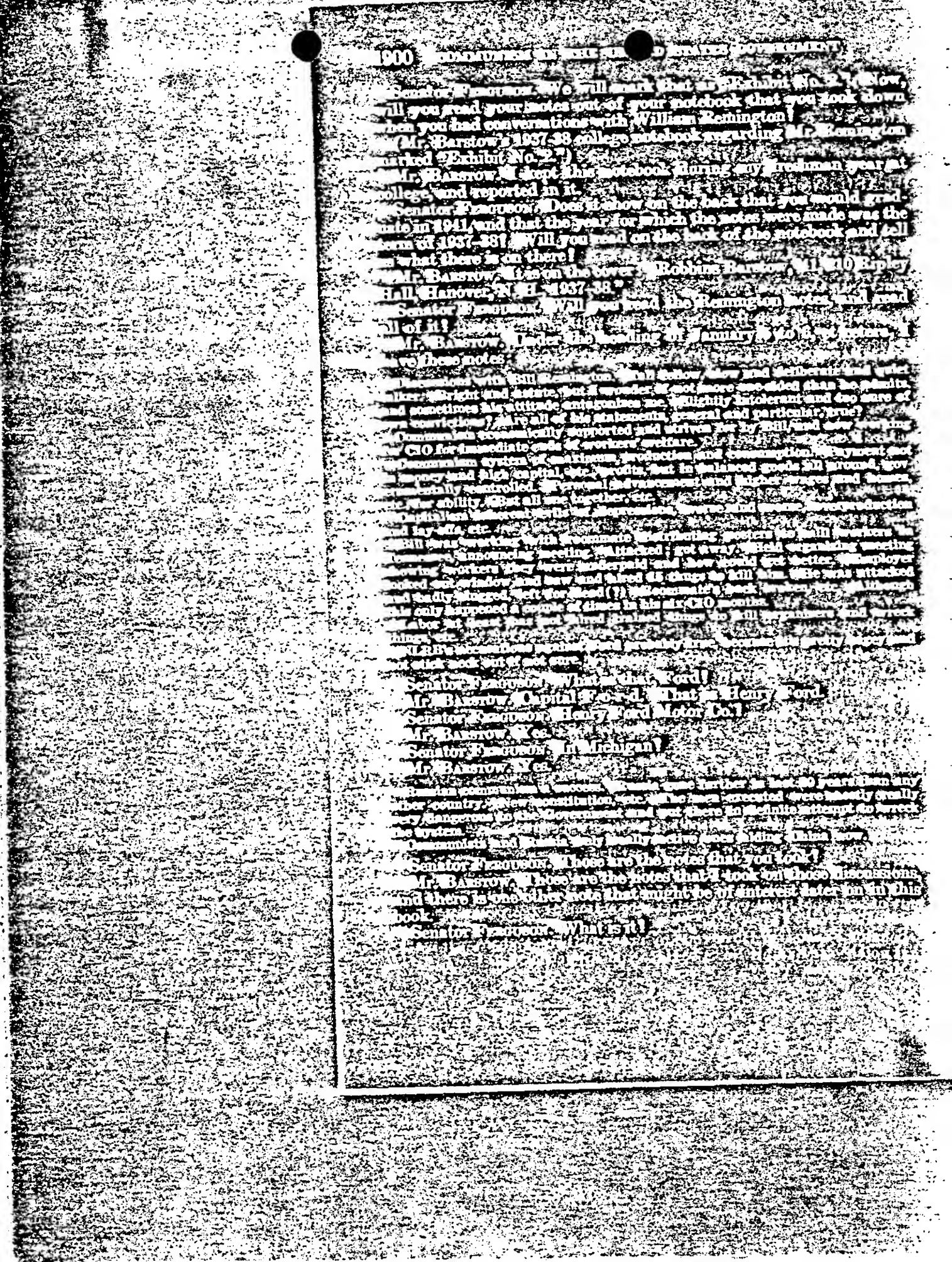
Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Barrow, I think for the purpose of the record we should point out that on August 4 of this year, Senator [illegible] sent a letter concerning the recent investigation by this committee, and I will include the whole thing in the record as part of the record, but I want to call your attention to a couple of statements.

You said:

[illegible] William Remington thirty-odd times over a period of [illegible] Dartmouth, and at one time [illegible] Communist.

Later on you said:

[illegible] I have specific comments on Bill's [illegible] interpretation of the facts [illegible] Communist [illegible] Communist Party, his defense of the Moscow trials when going on, his interpretation of the Russian Communist [illegible] Communist in this country [illegible] Communist [illegible] Communist [illegible] Communist



[illegible]

Mr. BARROW. I would say no. A Communist could have written it, but the article as it stands is not communistic. Anyone could have written it. A Communist could have written it, and I would say that I could have written it.

Senator THOMSON. I see you think it was a very well written article.

Mr. BARROW. He is an excellent writer.

Senator THOMSON. He is a very well written article. He is an excellent writer.

Senator THOMSON. [illegible] with this language:

Do you know what he was talking about, then, and what date the bill of Congress is?

Mr. BARROW. I think he meant that [illegible] and the public utilities that were opposing the TVA [illegible] to the bill of Congress in setting up the TVA.

Senator THOMSON. Do you know whether or not public ownership is being advocated by Communists in America at that time as part of their policy?

Mr. BARROW. Oh, yes. I think that public ownership has always been advocated as part of Communist policy, and it is also a part of Socialist policy, although under more democratic control and supervision, and also of course there are some projects of public ownership that are advocated by the Democratic Party and Republican Party today on their platforms.

Senator THOMSON. Now, those words [illegible]

Do you know whether the Communists [illegible] the words "true democracy" [illegible] communism?

Mr. BARROW. I think that they would have maintained that communism was the truest democracy.

Senator THOMSON. In other words, American democracy described by the Communists as true democracy?

Mr. BARROW. No.

Senator THOMSON. They [illegible] true democracy?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator THOMSON. [illegible]?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator THOMSON. We will mark the book in exhibit. Would you care to have that book [illegible] and also the envelope and the [illegible]?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator THOMSON. Have you any other knowledge about this matter?

Mr. BARROW. My recollection at that time, and it seems [illegible] as a student at Dartmouth at the same time that Bennington was, he wrote some letters to the college newspaper, the Daily Dartmouth, that were published in the Letters to the Editor column, and I cannot say for sure, but I think there is a possibility that a search through the files of the Daily Dartmouth during those 2 years might turn up some letters from Bill which would give an indication

Mr. Barrow. No; I think that is all.

Senator Ervin. Mr. Remington, do you have any other questions?

Mr. Remington. Well, sir, if there is time before you leave this session that we will have, perhaps, a few minutes in which I would like

Senator Ervin. Do you want to testify further?

Mr. Remington. I would like to testify for just a minute, but before concluding the end of the session I would like to talk with you, sir, with you about some very cold turkey about where we go from here.

Senator Ervin. Do you want to talk with the committee in the presence of Mr. Barrow?

Mr. Remington. Oh, surely, it makes no difference. I think that might be educational to him, if he will keep it confidential.

Senator Ervin. I do not want to have that agreement.

Mr. Remington. It is OK with me, to talk with him here.

Senator Ervin. Suppose that you leave the room, Mr. Barrow. If you want to discuss something with us, you just leave the room and we will let Mr. Remington discuss it with the committee.

Mr. Barrow. I would like to talk about what he said.

Senator Ervin. He will come back.

Mr. Remington. When Mr. Barrow comes back I am going to say that he wastes his nonsense, but we will leave that aside for the moment. I am going over with you the honors that I got from the college journalistic fraternity during this period. I thought there would be somebody here who could really make an issue, but he cannot. I will talk about that when he is here.

Senator Ervin. Did you work for the TVA?

Mr. Remington. Yes.

Senator Ervin. And while you were at the TVA you were an organizer for the CIO?

Mr. Remington. No, sir. However, my roommate [illegible]

Senator Ervin. Who was your roommate?

Mr. Remington. The roommate that he is talking about was a fellow roomed with for about 3 or 4 weeks, named Todd, and he was a CIO organizer, and I went with him on one trip and I did get beat up, but that was [illegible]

Senator Ervin. You never represented the CIO?

Mr. Remington. I talked at many, many CIO meetings in connection with an education project that I was working on.

Senator Ervin. Down in the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. Remington. Yes. All this is all a matter of record.

Senator Ervin. It is not in our record.

Mr. REMINGTON. Well, we can go by that table until Mr. Remington comes back.

Senator JENNER. All right.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator JENNER. Mr. Remington, you did talk to many of the CIO meetings?

Mr. REMINGTON. Oh, yes; I was very much interested in labor unions.

Senator JENNER. You were or were not paid any money from the CIO as an organizer, or in any other category?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir. I never received a cent from the CIO, although I did apply for a little money but it never got it.

Senator JENNER. What do you mean, "applied"?

Mr. REMINGTON. I asked them if they would take me on their rolls for a few weeks, but they wouldn't do it.

Senator JENNER. How many meetings would you say that you talked to down in Tennessee?

Mr. REMINGTON. CIO meetings? Half a dozen.

Senator JENNER. Well, were these organizational meetings?

Mr. REMINGTON. That I don't remember.

Senator JENNER. Were they attempts to get members?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir. I talked to meetings of unions that were already established. I talked on the Court-packing bill to some of them.

Senator JENNER. Did you advocate the Court-packing bill?

Mr. REMINGTON. I think that I did, sir. I am sorry to have advocated it. I now think it was a mistake, but I did advocate it at the time. I was in the company of some others in advocating it, but—

Senator JENNER. Now, you go ahead and what you want to say to the committee.

Mr. REMINGTON. Well, sir, I would like to, I don't want to raise again the question of whether I am innocent or not. I have tried to prove I am innocent and I don't know whether I have succeeded or not. Regarding apart from that, I plan to leave the Federal Government as rapidly as I decently can, and the reason I plan to leave the Federal Government is because in these times I feel strongly that anyone about whom there are questions, serious questions raised, should not be in a position where people have to worry as to whether the questions are true or not.

Besides, there is the question of personal embarrassment. My usefulness to the Government is ended.

Now, sir, I am going to try to get out as soon as possible, and I guess it is between me and the Loyalty Board as to when, and in the circumstances I get out under.

Senator JENNER. You have in mind resigning before the trial of the Loyalty Board?

Mr. REMINGTON. Oh, no, sir. I am going through with the trial, and I am going to push it just as best I can right to the top, because I want some kind of decision before I get out of the Federal Government, and then I am going to resign.

Now, I hope that this process comes as quickly as possible. I am being very candid with you gentlemen, although this is probably against my interests to be so candid. But I want you to know where I stand.

Now, I am at your—

many, many times, I testified to my CIA employment many times, and it appears in all of the statements [illegible]

Senator Freeman. I can mean before the FBI [illegible]

Mr. Reinemer. Yes, and things of that sort. [illegible]

Senator Freeman. It was entirely out of the record until it came in this morning. [illegible]

Do you have any questions that you want to ask through the committee of Mr. Barstow?

Mr. Reinemer. No, sir.

Senator Freeman. Do you want to make a statement in relation to Mr. Barstow's testimony?

Mr. Reinemer. Yes.

Senator Freeman. Will you proceed with that?

Mr. Reinemer. First, I want to say that I have consistently admitted to this committee that when I was in college I associated very openly with leftists, and I have said that in statements to the FBI and in the statement which I have filed with the Loyalty Board, that I think some of those leftists were actually members of the YCL, but I am not sure enough to swear that they were. [illegible] Now, there is no question but what some of these persons with whom I associated advocated particular Communist doctrines. There is no question whatsoever of that. Now, there is a question of what I myself advocated. I advocated, as I said several times, as I recall, but I thought the Moscow trials which Mr. Barstow has referred to were in a very real sense legitimate. That was a guess. [illegible] Mr. Joseph Davies, who I believe was an Ambassador of some kind, made his report when the war began that he now understood the Moscow trials, and thought that he [illegible] had an [illegible] real fifth column. [illegible]

Mr. Roosma. Would you mind not elaborating, tell us what your answers are to Mr. Barstow's testimony? We appreciate these things and we are not listening to an argument and we are not to know what you have to say about what Mr. Barstow says. He says you were a Communist and you advocated communism and that you were in open and avowed Communist; that you tried to tell him that he should become a Communist, and now, what do you have to say about that?

Senator Freeman. And why bring in Davies' statement, that has nothing to do with it. He did not mention Davies.

Mr. Reinemer. He mentioned Moscow trials.

Mr. Roosma. Confine yourself to what he says.

Mr. Reinemer. First I was not a member of any Communist organization at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Roosma. Were you ever an officer in the student union?

Mr. Reinemer. No, sir.

Mr. Roosma. Any office in it?

Mr. Reinemer. Not that I know of, sir.

Mr. Roosma. Or a member?

Mr. Reinemer. No, sir; I have said that I have been associated with the ASU members that I worked with them, and I have roomed with them.

Mr. Roosma. Were they Communists?

Mr. Reinemer. No, sir.

Mr. Roosma. Was it Communist dominated?

Mr. Reamerova. ... Dartmouth, I said ... that there were any real Communists, any Communist Party members ...

Mr. Boomer. ... the ASU ... dominated ... Did it follow the party line?

Mr. Reamerova. Naturally, I feel that the National ASU was Communist dominated by real Communists.

Senator Fanoosen. And it followed the Communist line?

Mr. Reamerova. I believe it did.

Mr. Boomer. Here is a man who says that you were a Communist and you told him you were a Communist and you told him that you believed in communism and you had advocated communism and that you worked for communism while you were in college.

Can you explain why you were working for communism and in that way, and what do you have to say about that?

Mr. Reamerova. What he said is, that I was not a Communist and belonged to no Communist organizations, and now, sir, there are many things which I did advocate—first, I said that I thought the Moscow trials were genuine, probably David said the same ...

Senator Fanoosen. Why bring David into it?

Mr. Reamerova. Because I wasn't alone in saying that. Non-Communists said that, too. He used that as an indication that I am a Communist and I say it is not an indication that I am a Communist, and I defined communism, probably many times, but I don't know whether I defined communism to Barstow or not. I am not sure whether my definitions were right or not. Barstow's notes on this point—Barstow took very strong and I have great respect for him in many ways, but he was very young, and so was I, not quite so young. Third, Barstow has said that I was an avowed Communist. Just generally speaking, I say that I was not an avowed ... many individual things, many specific ideas like a rich man has no more chance of getting into heaven as a camel of getting through the eye of a needle is an old wording, some more or less ...

Senator Fanoosen. Who paid your tuition at college?

Mr. Reamerova. I got a large part of my tuition on scholarship, and earned a very great deal of money myself.

Senator Fanoosen. Did your parents ... your tuition and room and so on?

Mr. Reamerova. They contributed between a third and a half of my college expenses.

Senator Fanoosen. And your father worked for it?

Mr. Reamerova. Oh, of course.

Senator Fanoosen. And the other was a scholarship. Who gave you the scholarship?

Mr. Reamerova. Sir, are ... [illegible] income taxes ...

Senator Fanoosen. No; I want to know who gave you the scholarship.

Mr. Reamerova. Some ... of ... persons ... contributed money to Dartmouth ...

Senator Fanoosen. Who?

Mr. Reamerova. I don't know their names. The college had the fund available.

Senator Fanoosen. Did they make their money that they gave to the college out of the capitalistic system?

Mr. BENNINGTON. They did, sir, and I am happy to say that they did. At that time, sir, I was not an enthusiastic supporter of capitalism. I was a critic of many phases of the capitalistic system, just as maybe in that I was misled, but there are many other critics of individual phases of the capitalistic system.

No; I had vocated at college many rather sweeping social reforms, and I was never an actual Communist, although I talked a great deal.

Mr. BOUTEN. What is the distinction in your mind between an actual Communist and what you did?

Mr. BENNINGTON. The distinction whether a person really believes the Communist doctrines, which are, as I see it, revolution, dictatorship of the proletariat, and membership in organizations committed to revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat, and to say I was involved in that thing is sheer and utter nonsense.

Senator FERGUSON. What is why you draw the distinction?

Mr. BENNINGTON. Hypocrisy of revolution, advocacy of dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mr. BOUTEN. You say Mr. Barstow is not telling the truth?

Mr. BENNINGTON. I say she is telling the truth as he sees it, and he was probably 16 at the time and when I talked about doctrinal utopian philosophy and things of that sort which college students talk about all hours of the night, he wrote down what he wrote down.

Senator FERGUSON. Let us compare the ages of these two men. He refers to this young man as being 16 in college, and now let us have the ages of both of you men at that specific year.

Mr. BENNINGTON. I was 18, and I said I was very young.

Senator FERGUSON. What was Mr. Barstow's age?

Mr. BENNINGTON. I may have been 19. I was 19 by the spring of that year.

Senator FERGUSON. How old were you, Barstow?

Mr. BARSTOW. I was 18 in January of 1938.

Mr. BOUTEN. How old are you now, Mr. Bennington?

Mr. BENNINGTON. I am 20.

Mr. BOUTEN. How old are you, Mr. Barstow?

Mr. BARSTOW. I am 92.

Mr. BOUTEN. What is your birthday?

Mr. BARSTOW. October 21, 1919.

Mr. BOUTEN. What is your birthday?

Mr. BENNINGTON. October 25. I will be 21.

Mr. BOUTEN. There is 3 years difference.

Mr. BENNINGTON. You are dealing with a person here who has a very good memory, and I think that you have got to recognize in dealing with him that he has only a fair memory.

Senator FERGUSON. Wait a minute. Do you think that is a fair criticism?

Senator LANGER. I would like to make this comment. I have recognized the frailness of your memory. And that is why I am so critical of the manner that you have answered these questions. You have avoided the point time after time and you are not telling the truth, so that we can have any confidence in your statement. And when you say this man here has a very good memory, and you have an exceedingly good memory, that is the reason that I call to your attention that you do not use your memory at times in answering these questions.

Mr. Reuther. [illegible] He said I recommended [illegible]

never roomed with [illegible]

Senator Jenner. He did not say that.

Mr. Rogge. He did not say [illegible] he said that he thought he might have. Go ahead.

Mr. Reuther. He mentioned, he said, I worked 6 months as a CIO organizer. That is not true. It happens there was a man at Dartmouth College who did work for 6 months as a CIO organizer and I think he has got us mixed up.

Mr. Rogge. You never did work as a CIO organizer?

Mr. Reuther. No. I said that I worked for the UAW, that I made [illegible] talks, at least half a dozen talks, before CIO unions.

Mr. Rogge. Did you tell him about [illegible] at one time?

Mr. Reuther. I did, sir.

Mr. Rogge. What is the important discrepancy? I don't see any discrepancy of any consequence.

Mr. Reuther. He said I was a CIO organizer and I wasn't, and he said I [illegible]

Mr. Rogge. He has a note written down here, and he says, "Bill working for communism economically supported by and driven by Bill."

Now, do you recall, shown at the time of this conversation, and that is probably better than your memory, as good as you claim it was. What do you have to say about that? Is that a true statement?

Mr. Reuther. No, sir, that is this interpretation [illegible]

Mr. Rogge. And [illegible] did economically support [illegible] communism?

Mr. Reuther. I approved of many things and I can name them. I can name the things that I [illegible] Do you want me to do it?

Senator Jenner. Yes; do it.

Mr. Reuther. I strove for aid for Spain [illegible] and mentioned, and I [illegible] aid to China and I was critical of Chiang Kai-shek, but I think that we talked [illegible] hearing this speaker and that's rather friendly reactions toward that speaker and I [illegible]

Senator Jenner. You did not [illegible] to hear that speaker, did you?

Mr. Reuther. Sir, I did. He has gotten that [illegible] which he made there rather illiberal and I [illegible] to me.

Mr. Rogge. You have told us two things, and we want you to name some of the other things. Do you believe in the Russian Constitution?

Mr. Reuther. No, sir.

Mr. Rogge. So when he testified to that, he was telling the truth?

Mr. Reuther. You will always look for black and white. There are many things [illegible]

Mr. Rogge. I am trying to get something definite out of you, because you have been around the track as much as any witness that I have ever seen in my life. [illegible]

Mr. Reuther. One reason I have [illegible] the point is because I happen in this case—let us see this case specifically—I happen to know that some of our [illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. How do you account for the fact that the Thomas Blaisdell letter did not get into your personnel file, and it isn't in it now?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have no idea, sir, whether it is in there or not.

Senator FERGUSON. We have had it, and I mean it has been stripped. Would you know why they would strip that out of the file?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir; but I have a photostat of that in Ridgewood, N. J., I think.

Senator FERGUSON. We would like to have it. Can you bring it down?

Are there any other questions?

Mr. ROGGE. Now, I want to get back to this business that you are anti-Russian at Dartmouth. What is this beside this one organization which Hood tribe are is being anti-Russian that you belong to that is anti-Russian?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have, sir, a great many of my college papers. Would you care to read them?

Senator FERGUSON. I wish that you would leave them as part of your exhibit.

Mr. ROGGE. What kind of papers and what do they say briefly?

Mr. REMINGTON. Papers for various courses which I wrote, and one essay and one short story, which indicate that I was not a Communist, but that I was a Communist.

Mr. ROGGE. What I am asking now, you attempted in the public session to indicate, and in fact you said that in 1939 you became actively anti-Communist.

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGGE. Now I am asking you, what evidence is there that you ever were anti-Communist, and here we have a man that says that you were the leading Communist or one of the three leading Communists at Dartmouth. I am now asking you a very simple question: What evidence do you have showing that you were anti-Communist when you were at Dartmouth?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have the papers which I wrote, the essay which I wrote, and I maintain that those essays could not have been written by a Communist.

Mr. ROGGE. I didn't ask you that. Will you give us the substance of anything that you wrote or did showing that you are anti-Russian anti-Communist? That is a very easy question, and I know that you are smart enough to recognize its point.

Mr. REMINGTON. Those papers I am telling you about, sir, will show you.

Mr. ROGGE. What do they say briefly?

Mr. REMINGTON. I am giving them to you, and I don't have them.

Mr. ROGGE. They show that you are anti-Communist.

Mr. REMINGTON. They show—and Barrow read them. He will tell you.

Mr. ROGGE. That is a simple question. Do they show that you are anti-Communist?

Mr. REMINGTON. I insist that they do, sir.

Mr. ROGGE. You also indicated in your testimony, I think, from my reading of it, that you wanted to leave the impression with this committee that your connection with communism was pretty much through your mother-in-law. Now, the fact of the matter is that you

apparently were a Communist before the war, because you testified that she did not become a Communist until the last part of 1938 or possibly 1939; and now Mr. Barstow says—and I certainly believe him—that you were an active Communist before your mother-in-law in 1938 or 1937. What do you have to say about that?

Mr. REARDON. I have said it, sir.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Didn't you try to leave the impression with this committee, when you testified in public session that you were not a Communist, that you never espoused communism, and you were surprised when you found out that your mother-in-law was, and you found out that she was leaving little pamphlets around for children and that you were upset by that?

Mr. REARDON. I was very upset when I found that my mother-in-law was getting closer and closer to the Communist Party.

Mr. ROUSSEL. From your background, that could not have been too upsetting; you would not have been too shocked, if Mr. Barstow is telling the truth.

Mr. REARDON. I was shocked.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Obviously, you don't think that Mr. Barstow is telling this committee the truth.

Mr. REARDON. I have told you that he is not telling the truth, and he is telling the truth as he understood it at that time, and I definitely espoused certain things, definitely, which I have told you about. I was not a member.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Were you a member of the American Student Union?

Mr. REARDON. I have wracked my brains on that for years.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Your answer is that you don't remember?

Mr. REARDON. The answer is that I definitely associated with ASU members, and I went to some meetings, and I don't think that I was a member.

Mr. ROUSSEL. You are not sure about whether you were a member of the ASU, or not?

Mr. REARDON. I will not deny it.

Mr. ROUSSEL. How about the American Youth Congress, were you a member of that?

Mr. REARDON. I was not a member.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Were you a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade?

Mr. REARDON. Definitely not.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Have you been a member of any organization that you have not told us about, up to that point?

Mr. REARDON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Will you name some of them?

Mr. REARDON. The Federal Club, the American Economic Association.

Mr. ROUSSEL. What do you call this Public Administration Officials Association?

Senator TOBEY. Is it a labor organization?

Mr. REARDON. I belonged to the A. F. of L. American Federation of Government Employees at one time.

Mr. ROUSSEL. When did you cease being a member?

Mr. REARDON. About the time when the union went CIO down in Knoxville; that was about the time I dropped out of TVA.

Senator FERGUSON. When you had been in Government service, what
have you belonged to any unions?
Mr. REARDON. In Washington, I think that I once joined a union in
the OPA for a few weeks.
Senator FERGUSON. What was it?
Mr. REARDON. It was a bad one; that is why I dropped out.
Senator FERGUSON. What was it?
Mr. REARDON. I believe I have forgotten the name. It was a
CIO union for Federal workers.
Senator FERGUSON. What is the meaning of that? How as it com-
munistic?
Mr. REARDON. I think that it became so.
Mr. ROGGE. All of these organizations became so later, apparently,
at the time that you entered them, you didn't realize it. Is that
correct?
Mr. REARDON. I don't know whether anyone
ganization of being a Communist organization in 1944.
Mr. ROGGE. Tell us the rest of them that you belonged to, so that
we are sure that we get all of the organizations that you belonged to.
Senator FERGUSON. All that you belonged to.
Mr. REARDON. I belonged to at least a dozen at Dartmouth. Do
you want them?
Mr. ROGGE. Yes.
Mr. REARDON. It is going to bore you.
Mr. ROGGE. Now, with a man of your memory, you must be able
to name the organizations to which you belonged, because I don't
have so good a memory as you, and I can remember every organiza-
tion that I belonged to in college and since. Will you relate the
organizations that you belonged to?
Mr. REARDON. I belonged to the Council, the Council on Student
Organizations. I belonged to the track team; I belonged to the
Cooperative Reading Club; I belonged to the organization called
Conference on Making Democracy Work; I belonged on several dif-
ferent occasions to a committee called Campus Peace Committee, or
Emergency Peace Committee. It had different names in different
years, and I belonged to it several different years, and I believe I
belonged to the Dartmouth Union, although not
as I recall.
I belonged to the editorial board of the Dartmouth, and
I belonged to the Dartmouth Newspaper; I belonged to the
Faculty-Student Committee on the Spanish Relief; I belonged to
what was called Dartmouth Committee on Aid to China; I belonged
to what was called, I believe, just Student Committee to Aid Abyssinia
Ethiopia, or something of that sort.
Now, there were many others. I
had at least three different names, three different years. I be-
belonged to every serious-minded Marxist study group, dancing,
in my freshman year. When I belonged to the Dartmouth Out-
ing Club, and then I met with them on other occasions, and there
were times when I met with the editorial board of the Jack-O-Lantern
casually on certain subjects; and I met with the business staff on
some of the organizations of the faculty members like the Hanover
Cooperative to, at least once; and I was pretty closely identified.
Oh, of course, there was a whole coterie of organizations around

[illegible] called the Student Policy Committee, which I organized in my senior year to deal with problems of student relationship to the college. I have some student newspaper describing most of these things.

Now, to put all of this in its perspective——

Mr. ROGERS. Just before we have another speech, could you tell us any organizations that you belonged to after you got out of college? Just outline those.

Mr. REMINGTON. At Columbia I belonged to the Economic Club. I never even attended a meeting or anything else. Here in Washington I think that I told you about all of the organizations that I have belonged to here, and I don't remember any others except the Economic Association. The Public Administration Officials organization of some kind. It is tied in with the Institute of Public Administration, but I have forgotten the exact name. And then the Federal Club. I think those are the only ones that have not been mentioned in the testimony.

Of course, I was on the board of directors of Tavernent Houses, Inc., a cooperative, and Homes, a cooperative, and I belonged to the Rochdale Cooperative Stores and Consumers' Gasoline Station, and my wife belonged to the Book Shop. I think that that is about the list.

Senator FREAR. Mr. Barrow, I'm going over your notes, I see one other notation, and I don't think that you read into the record this, and I show it to you here to read it and see whether that refreshes your memory. Will you read it into the record?

Mr. BARROW. I think perhaps I had better read the two paragraphs now:

There is something about a new book on Spain, which states that the Loyalist section, and really run by a minority group with a slight majority vote, and the people overwhelming vote and not democratic.

Mr. REMINGTON. Would you read that again?

Mr. BARROW. This is a new book on Spain. It says:

The Loyalist section, actually run by a minority group with a slight majority vote, and the people overwhelming votes and not democratic, rather immediately formed opponents out of the Government, put in new President and so forth, and the rebels overthrowing the republican majority and so forth, many as vowed and so forth.

Those were the notes I made previously out that book. And these are the comments I have down from Bill Remington:

But still eliminating groups of persons and may [illegible] to be concentrated authority in election and they put in for first time universal education (and in parentheses I have subjected [illegible] outside state in religion not politics.

Mr. REMINGTON. That is the separation of church and state.

Mr. ROGERS. What happened to Charles Ji? Do you know what he is doing now? Do you ever hear from him?

Mr. REMINGTON. No.

Mr. ROGERS. What about the other man, Mr. M? Do you know where he is?

Mr. REMINGTON. Oh, sure. I didn't realize I ran into him on the street in New York just a short while ago, a few months ago. He is teaching at some college, teaching sociology, and has a baby, and I know a lot of gossip about him but I don't know any of the details.

Senator FERGUSON. Mr. Barrow, do you have any comments to make? I saw you make a memo on your pad.

Mr. BARROW. Well, this is just a memo that I made at one time, and I think the record when it is written out would substantiate this. He made some remark about some belief and this is the quote that I have. "Non-Communists said that too," and the sarcasm I wrote it down at the time; was it seemed to me that it might have been a slip, and this would have to be read from the record, and I would have to look at the context.

Senator FERGUSON. And he said at the time he was talking about [illegible]

Mr. BARROW. It is possible to put it in the record as having it mean that he believed it but "non-Communist said it too," and that may be an unfair criticism.

Senator FERGUSON. What is the way you felt about the answer. Is there anything else that you want to say on the record? Is your memory good about this?

Mr. BARROW. My memory is very good about this because I was so impressed by Bill, the way he talked, the persuasiveness of his arguments, even without these notes to refresh my memory specifically as to just what I then wrote down the said. I have remembered all of these years, knowing Bill as a Communist at Dartmouth, with these other two, and I am distressed to hear him deny that.

Senator FERGUSON. If the members of the committee, is there any objection to us taking out of this testimony these two names, J. and V. for the one time being and leaving it blank? Have you any objection?

Mr. BARROW. No.

Senator FERGUSON. Have you, Mr. Remington?

Mr. REMINGTON. I think out of all decency it should be done.

Senator FERGUSON. We can put at the beginning that they were identified to the committee, but on this part of the record they will not be used.

Mr. REMINGTON. May I ask a question? I have been [illegible] Will you do that so when it is written it will be left blank.

Mr. REMINGTON. I have been [illegible] with Mr. Barrow because I liked him at college, I recall, and I recall him now and I didn't at first, and I recall him as a very earnest young fellow and I perhaps—I think he is a good fellow—if there is going to be any publication of what he has said then there [illegible] can do to challenge his statement.

Senator FERGUSON. That is entirely up to the committee, Mr. Remington.

Mr. REMINGTON. I think that we should have some explanation as to what you mean by "there is an awful lot I can do." I am sure the committee doesn't understand that remark.

Mr. REMINGTON. Because, sir, what he knew about me in college, his contact with me was rather slight, and last night I went over 50 names of people who knew me at Dartmouth, and heard me advocate progressive taxation and breaking up of big corporations and anti-monopoly suits and things of that sort, and I could not have recalled Mr. Barrow to save my soul as a person who knew me well. [illegible] His contact with me was so [illegible] I would like to challenge junior, that it makes very little [illegible]

knowledge and was [illegible] about Dartmouth, about the people that he knew.

Senator [illegible], if we submit you the questions and if you will write them out, we will ask them.

Mr. [illegible]. If you think it is worth that much time, sir, I don't. I am not challenging what he said.

Senator [illegible]. You are the judge on that point.

Mr. [illegible]. Well, as examples, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Barstow reports that he visited me many times in my room and if he can tell me something about the room to show that he has been there.

Mr. [illegible]. He has already described where it was and you insisted that that is where it was. Do you expect him to remember the objects in the room?

Mr. Barstow. It was, I believe, the second or third floor of Crosby Hall. I guess anybody knowing the college would know where Crosby Hall was, and it was an outside room, and I remember that you had a desk, I believe, in the southeast corner of the room and I believe there was a swivel chair and that you sat at that desk when I was talking with you and I can remember a typewriter with a paper in it that you were going to type after one of our discussions was over, and you finally sent me home and went to work on this paper on fascism in Spain.

Senator [illegible]. I think that you have described it.

Mr. [illegible]. And he is right on some things and not on others. Now, Mr. Chairman, does Mr. Barstow recall the names of any of the men that I roomed with?

Senator [illegible]. Do you recall the names?

Mr. [illegible]. And——

Mr. Barstow. No; I don't.

Mr. [illegible]. Sir, I want to point out that that is rather strange.

Senator [illegible]. Of course, ask him questions. We do committees will judge whether there is anything unusual or not.

Mr. [illegible]. I roomed with W. M. and he has roomed [illegible] roomed with him until we got on each other's hair to the point where we sought refuge from each other.

Mr. Barstow. I was just going to say that it might have been W. M. at one time; C. L., as I said before, lived down the street in an apartment with his wife.

Mr. Rooney. Do you have any other questions?

Mr. [illegible]. I think that I have gone as far as necessary along those lines. Now, I would like to call to the committee's attention some things about my college record.

Senator [illegible]. Do you have them in writing?

Mr. Rooney. Are there any more questions that you want to ask Mr. Barstow [illegible], and we want to have an end of this. Do you have anything else?

Mr. [illegible]. We will arrange to get out of here and I don't want to ask him any questions.

Mr. Barstow. Could I say one more thing, if this matter is continued, and I certainly would be interested in getting corroboration of the truth on the whole thing, I feel sure in my own mind now that there are a number of other students that I know, I mean name, and professors at Dartmouth with whom, if you have some way to get in

touch with them, that could bear out any recorded impressions of Bill's having been avowedly a Communist there at Dartmouth.

Mr. BEARDSLEY. Could Mr. Barstow stay while I tell you what I want to tell about my college career?

Senator FERGUSON. Do you want him to?

Mr. ROGERS. To be sure that there is no question about that, you are satisfied that you have asked all of the questions that you desire to ask Mr. Barstow at this time?

Mr. BEARDSLEY. If the committee wishes to pursue this matter further on some subsequent meeting, I want to reserve the right to ask him more questions.

Senator FERGUSON. If we would bring him back, you would bring you back.

Mr. ROGERS. The point we should make is that we don't want you later to complain that you were rushed or it was lunch time or anything else, if you have any questions now as far as this session is concerned, of Mr. Barstow, if you will submit them to the chairman he will ask them.

Mr. BEARDSLEY. I will never say anything to try to embarrass this committee. I give you my promise on that.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Mr. BEARDSLEY. Now, the president at Dartmouth knew me quite well and we exchanged quite a lot of correspondence on this kind of thing, the question of there was a strike in Vermont and we exchanged or we mentioned that in our correspondence in later years, and he had very good reason to know me well and his assistant knew me better than that, and a great many of the administration men knew me very well and they will testify to you that I espoused many very wild doctrines in my freshman and sophomore years at college and they will tell you that I outgrew it and they will tell you that the best of their judgment, or they will tell you as far as I know to the best of their judgment that I never was a member of NYCL if there was any such—and I am not convinced there was really—and they will tell you that my junior year I was still terrifically idealistic and I still am; that I worked hard for kind of causes that I believed in, like said to Spain because I was opposed to Hitler and Mussolini, said they will tell you that I raised money and contributed and that I advocated all kinds——

Mr. ROGERS. Why don't you suggest that we get in touch with them rather than you telling us what they are going to tell us?

Mr. BEARDSLEY. If you want to. Now what these men did for me, first, I was named as student member of the Council on Student Organizations, by the president of the college, with consultation of the administration members. If I had been a Communist, they would not have named me.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, that is a conclusion.

Mr. BEARDSLEY. That as a fact, sir. I talked it over with them, I was put in charge of the Conference Making Democracy Work by the president of the college. I again insist, that, that was because of conversations that I had with the dean and other people in which they were satisfied that I was not a Communist.

Third, I was picked for the senior fellowship because they were convinced that I was sound.

Next, I was picked for a graduate fellowship. Everybody knows; Barstow says everybody knew what he knew, and I think that that is true, but other people didn't think that I was a Communist.

Next, I was picked as one of the Dartmouth College representatives to compete for the Rhodes scholarship. I was one of the two men who survived the New Hampshire competition and I was sent from all of the colleges of New Hampshire down to Boston where I was eliminated, in the last round.

Now, I think that that is another indication that I was not a Communist. No Communist ever got there.

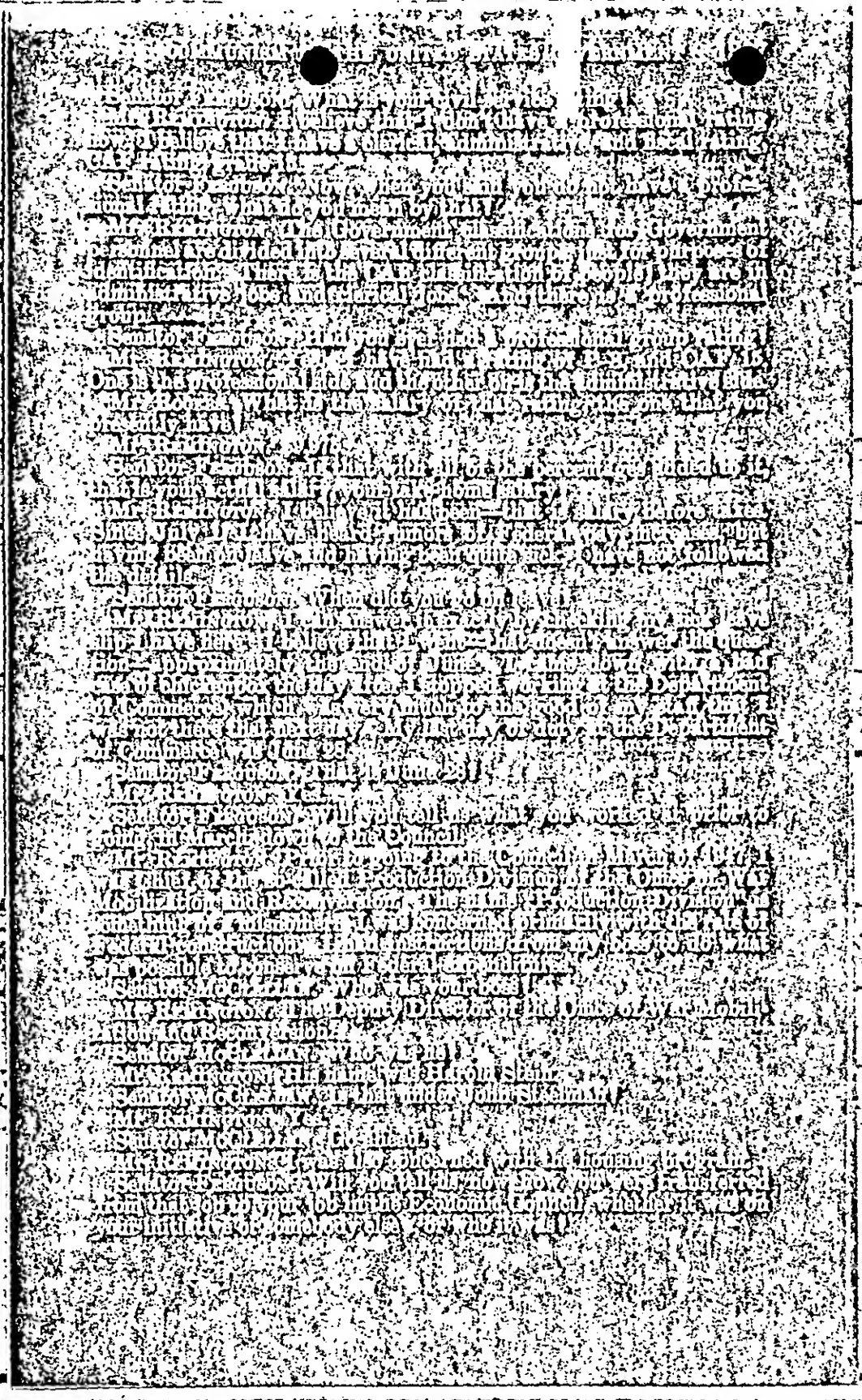
Now, everybody knew what Barstow knew, he says, and I think that that is true, and everybody knew exactly where I stood.

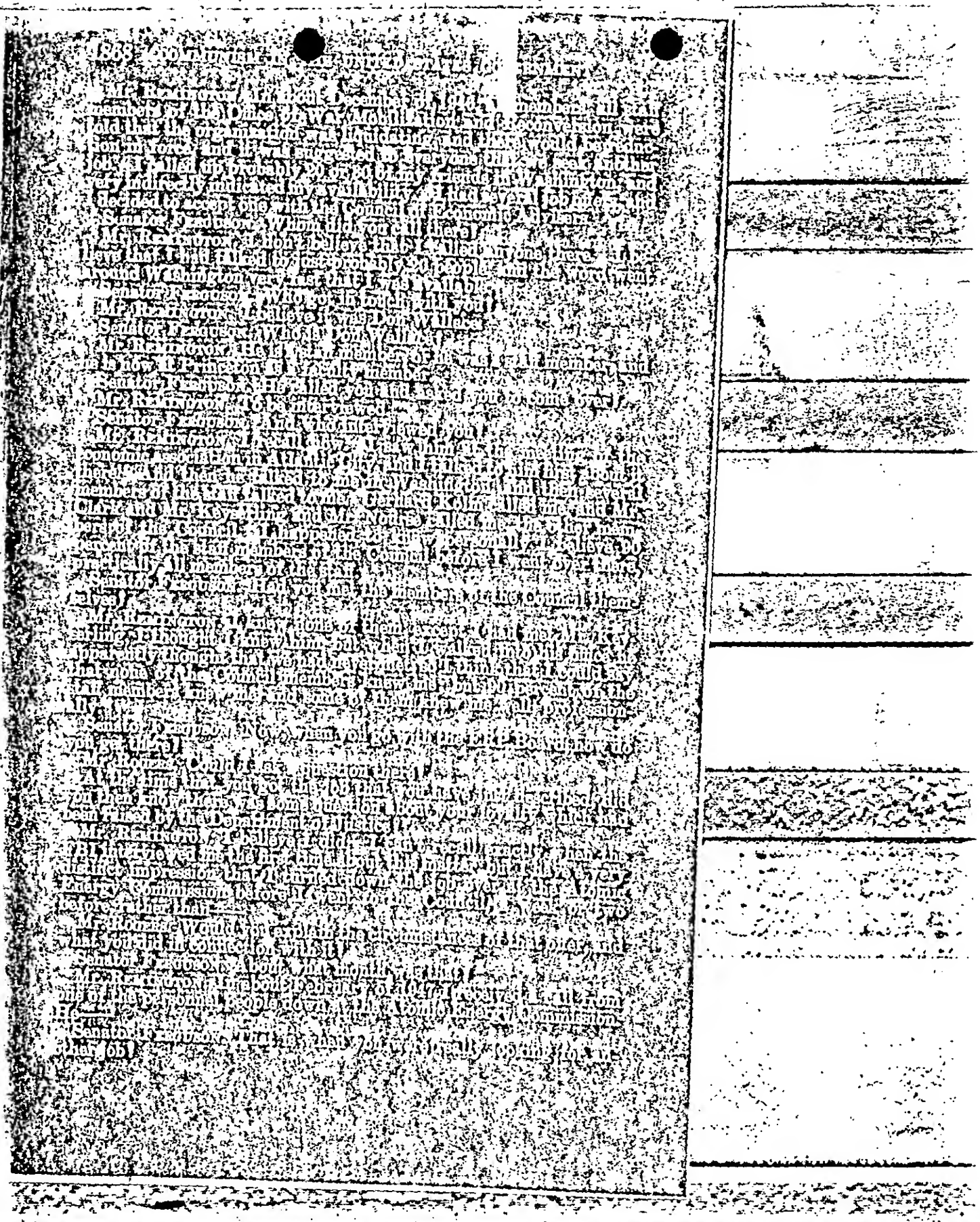
I think that that is all that I have to say. I can prove all of that and I can show you the things.

Senator Fascuson. Leave those with the clerk.

We will recess now without a date to reconvene.

(Thereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)





WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 5 NEW YORK 4 FROM NEWARK 6

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, SM-C RE WASHINGTON FIELD LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED AUGUST TWENTYNINE LAST CAPTIONED "WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, PERJURY." INFO DEVELOPED SEPTEMBER FIVE LAST FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PD THAT REMINGTON HAS BEEN LIVING AT HOME OF HIS PARENTS, FIVE SIX NAUGHT UPRER BOULEVARD, RIDGEWOOD, N. J., FOR AT LEAST SEVERAL MONTHS. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO REMINGTON, HIS TWO CHILDREN, AND HIS MOTHER, MRS. LILLIAN REMINGTON, LEFT RIDGEWOOD FOR SOMEPLACE IN VERMONT WHERE THEY VACATIONED. ACCORDING TO CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, REMINGTON AND HIS MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN WERE REPORTEDLY RETURNING TO RIDGEWOOD APPROXIMATELY SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST. DISCREET INQUIRY IS BEING MADE THROUGH CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN IF REMINGTON PRESENTLY RESIDING RIDGEWOOD. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO HOLD INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN REMINGTONS ADDRESS FROM HIS BAIL BOND IN PERJURY MATTER IN ABEYANCE PENDING NOTIFICATION BY NEWARK IF REMINGTON IS RESIDING AT RIDGEWOOD.

MC KEE

4NY ACK AND DISC

WA HOLD CONF .....

NY NK P4 NY DW

TWO COPIES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SJP/kbl

RECORDED - 119

SEP 11 1950

INDEXED 119

SAC, Washington Field

September 25, 1950

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 19, 1950, requesting your office to review the pending loyalty and perjury investigations concerning Remington and submit in report form in the above-captioned case all pertinent information concerning him.

You advised by letter dated July 13, 1950, that investigation concerning Remington in the perjury case is continuing in your office and considerable time will elapse before the perjury investigation is completed. You further advised that upon completion of the perjury investigation the pending files will be reviewed and all information concerning espionage matters will be submitted in report form. You noted that any information developed during the perjury investigation of Remington which tends to implicate him in espionage matters will receive prompt investigative attention.

In view of the above facts you are requested to place this case in a pending inactive status.

101-1185

ASB:gmu

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SSP/ghw

RECORDED - 3

SEP 27 1950

Tson
Ed
Mohr
Tavin
Nichols
Belmont
Mason
Tracy
Carroll
Gandy

SEP 26 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 10 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 12579 PLpw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Egan
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 10 BOSTON 1 NEW YORK 7 FROM NEWARK

10-10-50 3-45 PM

IRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, SECURITY MATTER DASH C. REMYTEL SEPTEMBER IX LAST. INFO BOSTON, REMINGTON IS FORMER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CONOMIST WHO IS PRESENTLY UNDER INDICTMENT FOR PERJURY IN U. S. DISTRICT OURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, IN CONNECTION WITH HIS FORMER EMBERSHIP AND AFFILIATION WITH CP. WFO MAINTAINING REMINGTON-S SECURITY NDEX CARD AND EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO DETERMINE REMINGTON-S PERMANENT LACE OF RESIDENCE. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION HAS DEVELOPED THAT REMINGTON AS BEEN RECENTLY RESIDING AT THE HOME OF HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. REDERICK REMINGTON, FIVE SIX OUGHT UPPER BOULEVARD, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. N OCTOBER NINTH LAST CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J. ADVISED EWARK OFFICE THAT REMINGTON AND HIS PARENTS HAD BEEN SEEN BY CONFIDENTIA OURCE ON SEPTEMBER SEVEN LAST AT UPPER BOULEVARD ADDRESS. AT THAT TIME EMINGTON STATED THAT HE WAS "LEAVING NEXT THURSDAY -OCTOBER TWELVE- OR DARTMOUTH". CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INQUIRED OF REMINGTON WHAT HE WAS OING TO DO AT DARTMOUTH AND REMINGTON STATED HE WAS GOING TO ARTMOUTH TO READ THE PAPER ALL DAY". THIS SOURCE STATED SHE GAINED MPRESSION FROM CONVERSATION OF REMINGTON AND HIS PARENTS THAT HE WAS ROBABLY MOVING TO DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY WHERE HE WILL RESIDE. CONFI- DENTIAL SOURCE UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN PLACE OF SUBJECT-S RESIDENCE VI- INITY DARTMOUTH. ONLY AUTOMOBILE REGISTERED IN NAME OF REMINGTON-S

RECORDED - 45
INDEXED - 45

AGE TWO

ARENTS IS NINETEEN THIRTYNINE PLYMOUTH BBLACK SEDAN BEARING NEW JERSEY
INETEEN FIFTY LICENSE BW FIVE SIX OUGHT AND IS REGISTERED IN NAME OF
UBJECT-S MOTHER, LILLIAN M. REMINGTON. AUGUST SIXTEEN LAST A GREY
EDAN BEARING NINETEEN FIFTY VIRGINIA LICENSE ONE SEVEN NINE DASH THREE
OUR EIGHT WAS SEEN PARKED AT REMINGTON-S RESIDENCE RIDGEWOOD. THIS
UTOMOBILE IS REGISTERED AS NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN FOUR DOOR SEDAN,
ASH, AND IS REGISTERED TO JANE ALBEN SHEPHERD, TWO ONE THREE SIX NORTH
ROY STREET, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA. WFO REQUESTED SUTEL BOSTON AND NEWAARK
F SURVEILLANCE SUBJECT DESIRED IF SO WFO ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS RE SUR-
EILLANCE.

MC KEE

LL ACK AND DISC PLS

ACK PLS

7>1
832NK R 10 WA DD

NK R 1 BS EM

NK R-7 NYC EMCG

WASH, BOSTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 10-11-50 6:50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S URGENT

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, SECURITY MATTER DASH C. RENEWARKTEL OCTOBER TEN, FIFTY, THREE FORTY FIVE PM, NO SURVEILLANCE DESIRED.

HOTTEL

EMM:dm

101-2372

G.I.R.-21

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 DDP/glw

RECORDED - 15

EX-26

52 OCT 28 1950

OCT 17 1950

12-1-50

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AND NEWARK FROM WASH FIELD 1

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, SECURITY MATTER C. RENYTEL NOV. TWENTY TWO LAST CAPTIONED PERJURY. ANN REMINGTON STATES REMINGTON FREQUENTLY WRITES TO THE CHILDREN FROM NEWARK, GIVING HIS PARENTS HOME IN RIDGEWOOD AS HIS PRESENT ADDRESS. ANN RECALLS THAT ONLY RECENTLY REMINGTON DESCRIBED IN A LETTER A STORM HE HAD EXPERIENCED AND SPOKE OF THE DIFFICULTY HE HAD HAD IN GETTING FROM RIDGEWOOD TO NEW YORK. SHE SAID REMINGTON'S PARENTS HAVE A LARGE HOME IN RIDGEWOOD WHERE HE CAN LIVE COMFORTABLY AND AT NO EXPENSE. SHE BELIEVES IT DOUBTFUL THAT REMINGTON WOULD HAVE RESIDENCE IN NEW YORK WHERE EXPENSE WAS INVOLVED WHEN HIS HOME IN RIDGEWOOD IS AVAILABLE. ANN SAID SHE IS NOT AWARE OF REMINGTON'S HAVING MAINTAINED RESIDENCE IN THE NEW YORK AREA ELSEWHERE THAN RIDGEWOOD.

HOTTEL

JLM:ih

101-2372

EX-116

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 DAP/glw

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED - 78

DEC 5 1950

56 JAN 4 1951

cc - Mr. Stanley

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: All Supervisors in the Espionage and Internal Security Sections

DATE: September 28, 1950

FROM: A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SECTION OF THE SECURITY INDEX

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
101-1185

PURPOSE:

To provide for a review of all cases involving subjects currently in the Special Section of the Security Index for the purpose of determining whether or not they are properly included therein and to provide for instructions to be issued to the field to submit information in summary type reports suitable for distribution concerning these subjects.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

As you are aware, the Special Section of the Security Index contains the names of individuals who should be given special consideration as to the desirability of their apprehension in the event of hostilities. This Special Section is broken down into six categories as follows:

Espionage Subjects
Government Employees
Prominent Individuals
Atomic Energy Employees
Foreign Government Employees
United Nations Personnel

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JDP/ahw

There are over 200 names in the Special Section and since the Bureau will be taking the responsibility for allowing these people to be at large after the start of hostilities while separate consideration is given to the desirability of apprehending them, the investigative files regarding these subjects should be examined now, for the purpose of determining whether the national security might better be served by including the names of various individuals now in the Special Section along with the others in the Security Index.

Each Supervisor should review those cases of individuals assigned to him who are now in the Special Section of the Security Index to determine if they are properly included therein. At the conclusion of the review, each case should be the subject of a memorandum which will indicate why the name should be deleted from the Special Section or why the name should be continued in the Special Section. These memoranda will then be correlated by Supervisor Whitson, Room 1647, and a summary memorandum of recommendations will be prepared.

LW:mes

RECORDED - 28

EX-123

It will then be necessary for each Supervisor to whom any of the subjects now included in the Special Section of the Security Index are assigned to issue instructions to the Field for summary type reports concerning those subjects to be continued in the Special Section so that these reports will be readily available for dissemination in the event of an emergency. These instructions should also provide that periodic reports suitable for dissemination be submitted covering the activities of those subjects retained in the Special Section.

With regard to those individuals who are to be deleted from the Special Section and placed in the Security Index for apprehension in the event of an emergency, each Supervisor, in reviewing his case files should determine whether reports now in the file are suitable for dissemination. If necessary, the Field should be instructed to prepare a summary type report suitable for dissemination on such subjects as are being placed in the regular Security Index.

Factors to Consider in Connection with Review:

With regard to all subjects now in the Special Section of the Security Index, you should consider the following five factors in determining whether they should be continued in the Special Section:

1. Is the category in which they are placed supported by the facts of the case?

2. Are any members of their households in the Security Index? If so, are they in the Special Section?

3. Have we ever attempted to interview the subject?

4. Could we adequately cover the subject's activities during the opening days of hostilities?

5. With regard to the application of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, do we have evidence of the following:

A. Instructions or assignment in the Espionage, Counterespionage or Sabotage service or procedures of a foreign country, foreign political party or the Communist Party, USA.

B. Any past acts of Espionage or Sabotage or participation in any attempt or conspiracy to commit Espionage or Sabotage.

C. Holding of membership at any time after January 1, 1949 in the Communist Party, USA or any other organization seeking the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Espionage subjects are in the Special Section because:

1. Apprehension would destroy chances of penetration and control of an operating Soviet Espionage parallel, or

2. Apprehension would destroy known chances of penetration and control of a "sleeper" parallel.

Additional considerations with regard to Espionage subjects are:

1. Can we present the facts concerning the subject's Espionage activity to the Attorney General now?

2. If subject is a member of the Communist Party, USA, or an official of a party front, are others in a comparable position in the Communist Party, USA, or front in his locality in the Security Index?

3. Do we have sufficient data exclusive of the subject's Espionage connections to hold the subject under the Detention Program?

4. Is the subject employed by a foreign government or employed by or accredited to an international organization?

Government employees are in the Special Section because:

1. The case is still pending under the Loyalty Program, or

2. The case has been determined in the subject's favor by the Loyalty Board.

Additional consideration to be given Government employees is the question of whether our investigation has developed additional evidence or pertinent information since the last referral to the Government Board.

Also, in the case of Government employees, is there any logical objection to presenting the name of the Government employee, at this time, to the Attorney General for inclusion on his Master Warrant of Arrest?

Prominent individuals are in the Special Section because:

1. Apprehension might be attended by considerable publicity tending to make a martyr of the subject, or

2. Apprehension might affect adversely other persons not on the Security Index who are necessary to the war effort.

Additional considerations in regard to prominent individuals are as follows:

1. Why, specifically, is the subject considered a prominent individual?

2. Is the person whom the subject's arrest might affect adversely still necessary to the war effort?

3. What elements need to be developed in order to make the case against the subject a strong case?

4. What could the subject reasonably be expected to do during the first few days of hostilities that could injure the United States and thereby embarrass the Bureau, assuming he was not apprehended at the outset of the Detention Program?

5. What is the reasonable chance of developing data sufficient to make a strong case in the first few days after the outbreak of hostilities?

Atomic Energy employees are in the Special Section because their apprehension must be cleared with Atomic Energy Commission representatives in order to avoid interference with Atomic Energy work. With regard to these individuals, the following additional matters should be considered:

1. Is the subject working for the Atomic Energy Commission, for a contractor, or for a subcontractor? If so, where?

2. Does the subject have access to restricted material?

3. Does the subject have access to restricted areas?

Foreign Government employees are in the Special Section because we can only apprehend those employed by Governments with which we are at war. Additional matters to be considered in connection with

this category are:

1. Is the subject secretly serving the Soviets though in the employ of a nonsatellite nation which may be friendly or neutral in the event of war?

2. Does the subject have access to classified material which might relate to the conduct of the war by the United States and its allies?

United Nations and international organization employees are in the Special Section by reason of the fact that they are employees of international organizations regardless of their national origin, and notification must be given to the Secretary of the United Nations regarding their detention.

In reviewing cases involving United Nations employees regardless of their national origin, you should consider the advisability of presenting their names at this time to the Attorney General for inclusion in his Master Warrant of Arrest in order that he can take the necessary steps regarding notification to the Department of State and the United Nations in the event of emergency.

ACTION:

Memoranda regarding each of the subjects assigned to any Supervisor should be submitted no later than the close of business Wednesday, October 11, 1950. The memoranda should contain a recommendation to continue the individual subject in the Special Section or should contain a recommendation that he be removed from the Special Section and placed in the regular Security Index. Each memorandum should show that consideration has been given to each of the items set forth in the preceding portion of these instructions.

Instructions to the field regarding summaries will be sent after the correlated summary is approved.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C.E. Hennrich

DATE: October 6, 1950

FROM : A. S. Brent

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SECTION OF THE SECURITY INDEX

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
100-1185

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-5-78 BY 1259 SSP/glw

Purpose:

To recommend that William Walter Remington be removed from the Special Section of the Security Index and placed in the regular section in view of the fact that he is no longer employed by the United States Government.

Background:

Reference is made to the memorandum dated September 28, 1950, from Mr. Belmont to All Supervisors in the Espionage and Internal Security Sections captioned "Special Section of the Security Index."

You will recall that Remington was one of the principal subjects in the Gregory Case and that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that he furnished her with information he received during the course of his employment at the War Production Board. You will also recall that Remington recently resigned his position in the United States Commerce Department and is presently the defendant in a perjury case pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York because he denied ever being a member of the Communist Party.

Recommendation:

After consideration of the items enumerated in referenced memorandum, it is believed that Remington should be removed from the Special Section of the Security Index and placed in the regular section in view of the fact that he is no longer employed by the United States Government.

ASB:bar

48

RECORDED - 13 1950

EX-123

cc - Mr. J. [redacted] Nease
Mr. J. R. [redacted] Malley

SAC, Washington Field

November 1, 1950

Director, FBI

DETROIT - SECURITY INDEX
William Walter Remington
Bourlet dated October 13, 1950.

The Security Index Cards for [redacted] William Walter Remington and [redacted] have been removed from the Special Section of the Security Index at the Bureau and have been placed in the regular section of the Security Index. The same changes should be made in the Security Index in your office.

CC - 100-83536
101-1185
100-348668

PLC:knb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJP/sbw

101-1185 -
NOT RECORDED
53 NOV 17

DUPLICATE YELLOW

56 NOV 30 1950

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Jason
Bo
Mack
Arvin
Cholo
Nease
Acy
Rbo
Tamm
Mr
Ja. Room
Gale
Tidy

CONFIDENTIAL

cc - Brent

SAC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI

November 21, 1950

[redacted]

Investigation concerning subject has failed to disclose espionage activities on her part but has disclosed her association with a number of individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations, particularly Bernard S. Redmont and William W. Remington. You are instructed to submit promptly your recommendations concerning an interview with subject at this time concerning her activities and the activities of her associates who have been subjects of Bureau investigations.

100-355021

cc - Washington Field (for information)

[redacted]

IWB:mes

cc - 65-58660
101-1185

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified and Extended
Exp. 12/5/78 DDP/jhr
Reason for Extension
FCIM, II 4.2 (3)
Date of Review for Declassification 12/5/88

100-355021-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: November 24, 1950

URGENT

SAC'S, NEW YORK
NEWARK
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BSM)

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, PERJURY. REBUTEL NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST, REQUESTING EFFORTS TO LOCATE REMINGTON. AUTHORITY THIS REQUEST IS IN CONNECTION WITH DETERMINING REMINGTON'S RESIDENCE ADDRESS FOR REVISED SI CARD IN SM CASE. ACCORDINGLY ANY FUTURE COMMUNICATIONS IN THIS RESPECT SHOULD SHOW SM-C CHARACTER. BUREAU HAS NO INTEREST IN LOCATING REMINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH PERJURY INVESTIGATION.

HOOVER

74-1379

cc - Washington Field Office (By Special Messenger)

cc - 101-1185

JDP:mbf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SSC/ghw

COPIES DESTROYED
284 MAR 6 1961

1 101-1185
COPY RECORDED
8 DEC 2 1950

55 JAN 4 1951

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

SAC, Washington Field

December 11, 1950

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

In order that the Bureau's Security Index Card on subject may be current, please advise subject's permanent residence. For your information, the Security Index Card for Remington should be maintained in the regular section of the Security Index.

101-1185

ASB:jo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/18 BY 1259 DLP/kw

RECORDED - 79 101-1185-49

DEC 14 1950

EX-127

Dec 11 3 15 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

DEC 13 1950

5 JAN 4 1951

ASB

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 20, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
PERJURY - R
(Bureau File 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 DSE/glw

By letter dated June 19, 1950, the Bureau directed that the results of all pending investigations be reviewed and all pertinent information concerning espionage be submitted in report form. Under date of September 25, 1950, the Bureau directed that upon completion of the pending perjury investigation, such review be made and a report submitted.

Inasmuch as the New York Division is the office of origin in the perjury investigation and the results of all interviews and investigations are not available to this office, the New York Division is requested to make such review and submit a report under the captioned character, including therein a review of all testimony in the pending perjury prosecution.

RECORDED - 57

LGZ:cl
65-5528

cc - New York

FD-122
(10-19-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 16, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bureau file 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SBL/gh

7-1

__x__ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

____ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

ALIASES aka. Bill

RACE White SEX Male NATIVE BORN x NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST x SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

2-27-51. N.Y. Ref. presently being Dist - will be sent as soon as abstr

HK 100-3 863
BJT:eg

Initialed WFO already held SIC. Newark to attach typed statement

DEC 21 1950

-51

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 18, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER WINGTON, aka Bill
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bureau file 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SSC/glw

Re Newark letter to Bureau dated November 9, 1950 captioned WILLIAM WALTER WINGTON, aka Bill - I.S.U.M.Y. and Washington Field teletype dated December 1, 1950.

WILLIAM A. KEARNS, Postmaster, United States Post Office, Ridgewood, New Jersey, advised on December 13, 1950 that the Subject is presently receiving mail at 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey, at the home of his parents and that this mail is not being forwarded. KEARNS stated, however, that the carrier serving this address has not seen WINGTON in or near the house for the past two months.

Captain PETER HIGGINS of the Ridgewood, New Jersey Police Department has been contacted periodically in an effort to locate WINGTON's residence. It will be noted that HIGGINS is personally acquainted with the Subject. HIGGINS stated that he has not seen WINGTON in Ridgewood for the past two or three months. He also stated that the Subject's parents do not associate with their neighbors and are relatively new in the neighborhood.

In view of the fact that the Subject is presently receiving mail at his parents' home in Ridgewood, New Jersey, and in view of information furnished by MRS. WINGTON in Washington Field teletype of December 1, 1950, it is believed that the Subject is in fact residing in Ridgewood.

Investigation is continuing in Newark to definitely verify Subject's residence and it is requested that the New York office be alert during Subject's coming trial for any information developed regarding his current residence.

A Security Index Card is being recommended and it is also suggested that steps be taken to change the office of origin in this case to Newark.

cc: New York
Washington Field (101-2372)

NK 100-33863
WAT:eg

INDEXED - RECORDED - DEC 21 1950 - FBI

52

5 CFR

cc [redacted] Purvis

SAC, Newark

December 27, 1950

Director, FBI 101-1185-52
RECORDED - 94
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
Your file: 100-33863
WFO file: 101-2372

Reurlet dated December 18, 1950, copies of which were furnished to the New York and Washington Field Offices.

For your information, a Security Index Card on William Walter Remington is presently maintained by the Washington Field Office.

The Bureau feels that, pending the outcome of Remington's current trial, the Washington Field Office should remain office of origin in this case and should also retain Remington's Security Index Card.

cc- SAC, Washington Field
SAC, New York

101-1185

EBR:edd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 DDC/stw

DEC 27 1950

160-37

DEC 27 1950

JAN 17 1951

EBR



THE HOME FRONT

By William L. Bohn

Betrayed By His Virtues

JOHN

I [illegible] the testimony [illegible] William W. Remington [illegible] Here is a handsome and [illegible] to be no doubt. When you see him walking down the courtroom [illegible] You get the feeling that he belongs to some superior race. No matter how much you [illegible] Communists or [illegible] Communist [illegible] and [illegible] The jury [illegible] verdict [illegible] supposed to [illegible] granted. All [illegible] Remington [illegible] and blank [illegible] now, he should [illegible] You [illegible] entered Dr. [illegible] [illegible] clear [illegible] Yet [illegible] What [illegible] What went wrong?

[illegible] William [illegible] [illegible] Remington [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: March 9, 1951

FROM : A. S. Brent

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE

To record in the Remington file that under Departmental instructions of 1-4-51 Remington, who is free on $7,000 bond pending appeal of his case, should be apprehended under the Emergency Detention Program.

BACKGROUND

On February 7, 1951, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Remington. On February 8, 1951, Remington was sentenced by the United States District Court in New York City to five years and fined $2,000 for violation of the Perjury Statute. Subsequently, Remington was released on $7,000 bond pending appeal of his case.

Mr. Peyton Ford, Deputy Attorney General, advised the Bureau by memorandum dated January 4, 1951, as follows in connection with the Emergency Detention Program.

"The Department has ruled that all individuals otherwise subject to apprehension under this Program who are at liberty on bond awaiting trial or awaiting action by the appellate courts should be apprehended regardless of the status of the court proceedings. Those who are in custody may be left in their places of confinement under an appropriate arrangement whereby the Bureau will be immediately advised if they are to be released so that they may be apprehended under the Detention Program."

RECOMMENDATION

That this memorandum be placed in Remington's file.

ASB:eal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJPlgh

54

65 MAR 17

Mr. C. H. Stanley

March 1[illegible], 1951

J. D. Purvis

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
PERJURY

During the course of the perjury investigation of William Walter Remington a great deal of information which was of interest to the Internal Security Section was referred to that Section. Remington, who is himself the subject of a Security index card, Bufile 101-1185, was sentenced on February 8, 1951, in the Southern District of New York to serve five years and pay a fine of $2,000 for perjury following his conviction on February 7, 1951. In view of his status as a Security index subject, it is recommended this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for its information and any action deemed appropriate.

JDP:ms
74-1379

CC - 101-1185

101-1185-1

APR 04 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 DDP/ghw

Director, FBI

March 8, 1951

SAC, New York

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
PERJURY

Reference is made to letter from Washington Field Office dated 12-20-50 in instant case. This letter refers to a letter from the Bureau to the Washington Field Office dated June 19, 1950, directing that results of investigation in this case be reviewed and all pertinent data concerning espionage be submitted in report form.

It is requested that the Bureau advise this office whether such a report is desired at this time. It is further requested that should such a report still be desired the Bureau advise this office the type of information that it desires to be included in such a report, as this office is not in possession of the Bureau letter dated June 19, 1950.

CAR:RAA
121-1958

cc - Washington Field

101-1155-1

1951

FILED IN 74-1327-1833

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/71 BY 1259 JJP/ghw

OPY 3/30/51 MLS

SAC, New York

March 22, 1951

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

101-1185

Reurlet March 8 last captioned "William Walter Remington, Perjury" referring to WFO letter dated December 20, 1950, which in turn referred to Bulet of June 19, 1950, directing that results of the investigation in the Perjury case on Remington be reviewed and all pertinent data concerning espionage be submitted in report form. Your letter of March 8 last requested the Bureau to advise you the type of information that it desires to be included in such a report.

The Bureau desires that you submit a summary type report on Remington. In preparation of this report you should review the espionage, loyalty and perjury investigations on Remington. The summary report should recapitulate all of the pertinent espionage information developed in these investigations. For your information, the following are some of the items which should be included in your report.

1. A table of contents and an index.

2. The personal history of Remington.

3. The allegations of Elizabeth T. Bentley. These allegations, among other things, should include her statement that Remington was a Communist, paid dues and furnished her with information from the War Production Board.

4. The results of the investigations. This section should set forth information which substantiates Bentley. It should include such items as evidence of Remington's prior Communist Party membership and his Communist activities, Ann Remington's statement, and the investigations surrounding the formula for making synthetic rubber and alcohol from garbage and concerning aircraft production figures.

101-1185

ASB:jpa

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/28 BY 1259 DEK/glw

59 APR 3 1951

100-13271-1

5. Interviews with Remington.

6. Brief mention of his appearance before Senate and House Committees.

7. Brief mention of the fact that loyalty investigations were conducted on Remington and when they were conducted.

8. A brief summary of Remington's indictment for perjury and subsequent trial and conviction.

9. Important associates.

It is realized that the above items are not all inclusive but they are furnished to you for your assistance in the preparation of your report.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1951

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bureau File 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJP/ghw

ReBulet to Newark December 27, 1950 with copies to Washington Field and New York.

Referenced letter set forth that, pending the outcome of REMINGTON's current trial, the Washington Field Office would remain office of origin in this case and should also retain REMINGTON's Security Index Card.

In view of the fact that REMINGTON's trial is over and he is presently free, having posted bond in New York City pending his appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, advice is requested from the Bureau at this time as to whether or not the Washington Field Office should remain the office of origin in this case and should also retain REMINGTON's Security Index Card.

Previous instructions from the Washington Field Office concerning verification of REMINGTON's residence at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICA G. REMINGTON, 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey, reflected that such verification should be made through the use of a suitable pretext.

For the information of the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices, the place of REMINGTON's parents' residence in Ridgewood is in an exclusive residential neighborhood. While his residence has been verified at Ridgewood through pretext in the past, it is not felt that it can be definitely established that he is, in fact, residing in the home of his parents unless some discreet inquiries are made in Ridgewood.

Pending advice from the Bureau in this matter and also in connection with the office of origin in this case, the Newark Office is conducting no further investigation in this matter and is considering this case RUC'd to the Washington Field Office.

cc: Washington Field (101-2372)
New York (121-1985)

JHH:HP
100-33863

55

EX-3

SAC, Newark

March 27, 1951

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
~~ESPIONAGE~~ - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Re Newark letter dated March 16, last.

In view of the fact that Remington is out on $7,000 bond pending appeal of his perjury conviction, the Bureau desires that WFO remain office of origin in this case and continue to maintain his Security Index card until the Bureau instructs otherwise. It is believed that in the event of a national emergency we shall always be able to locate Remington through his parents or his bondsman.

All offices receiving copies of this communication should be alert for, and should advise the Bureau of, any information indicating that Remington is not residing with his parents in Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Future communications in this case should carry the same characters as this letter and you should not confuse this matter with the perjury case on Remington, inasmuch as the Bureau is maintaining a separate file on Remington's perjury case.

RECORDED - 50 101-1105 - 55
FE - 93

cc - New York City
Washington Field

ASB:eal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 DSL/ghw

59 MAR 30 1951

ASE

cc: Mr. Brent

May 14, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

Bulet 11-21-50 pointed out that subject has associated with a number of individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations, particularly Bernard S. Redmont and William T. Remington, and instructed that you submit your recommendations concerning interview with subject regarding her activities and activities of her associates who have been subject of Bureau investigations.

[redacted]

Classified by 6 Category 3
Exempt Indefinite
Date of
LED

NOT RECORDED
135 MAY 28 1951

100-355031

cc: Washington Field (info)

cc: 65-58600

cc: 101-1185

Classification maintained and Extended by 12
Reason
Declassify

CONFIDENTIAL (3)

LEB:bjc

JUN 2 1951

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 16, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet 3/22/51, which requested that a Summary Report be submitted under the above character.

It is respectfully suggested that the Bureau re-consider their request based on the following reasons:

1. The inability to prosecute REMINGTON for espionage, inasmuch as the Statute has run.

2. From a review of the file it is felt that the submission of a summary espionage report would serve no specific purpose other than to duplicate investigative and summary reports that have already been submitted.

This review reflects that for the most part all investigative material that is requested in referenced letter in addition to other pertinent investigative matter is already included in the summary reports of SA JAMES E. TIERNEY, JR., dated September 8 and December 5, 1950 respectively.

As to the balance of investigative material that is not contained in these reports it is noted that this material relates solely to the formula for making synthetic rubber and alcohol from garbage and concerning aircraft production figures.

All essential data concerning both of these latter items is contained in recent investigative reports.

For the most essential pertinent data concerning both of these items attention is called to the detailed reports of SA EDWIN WOOD dated 3/5/51 at NYC and SA JULIUS L. WATTS dated 3/3/51 at Washington.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 dgp/ghw

RECORDED - 63 121-1958-56

JRT:LET
121-1958

June 25, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Bureau letter 3-22-51 and New York letter 4-16-51, requesting the Bureau reconsider its request that New York submit a summary report in instant case, because prosecution is barred by the Statute of Limitations and the submission of a summary espionage report would serve no specific purpose other than to duplicate investigation and summary reports that have already been submitted, on the perjury case.

As you know, Remington's espionage activities occurred during wartime. The penalty for wartime espionage may be punishment by death, or imprisonment for not more than thirty years. The Statute of Limitations, unless otherwise provided by a specific statute, does not run on offenses punishable by death. Therefore, Remington may still be prosecuted for his espionage activities. In this connection, your attention is directed to part three, page 57, Chapter 21 and part 2, Chapter 4, page 5g, of the FBI Handbook.

You will recall that the espionage case on Remington was in a pending status when the perjury investigation of him was instituted. Pertinent and relevant facts relating to the espionage case were developed during the extensive perjury investigation. The Bureau feels that these facts should be sifted from the irrelevant information reported in the perjury case, reviewed closely for undeveloped leads and incorporated into a summary type report. This is necessary in order to analyse the espionage investigation of Remington at this time to determine whether further action is necessary. The Bureau also contemplates presenting the facts in this case to the Department to determine whether Remington is required to register under Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and whether there is an espionage violation.

In view of the above facts, you are instructed to submit the summary report requested by Bureau letter of March 22, 1951, and copies of same should be furnished to the Newark and Washington Field Offices.

ASB:eme

101-1185-56
cc Washington Field
Newark

RECORDED 30 EX-130

COMM - FBI
JUN 26 1951
MAILED 18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-78 BY 1258 Sgt

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 12, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bufile 101-1165)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SAP/ghw

On May 23, 1951, [redacted], contacted WFO by telephone and advised that [redacted] concerning whom she has furnished previous information to the effect that Mrs. [redacted] of REMINGTON's mother and contributed to REMINGTON's defense.

On the above date, she advised that she had learned that REMINGTON had been visiting the ROBBINS on Monday and Tuesday of that week and left with them on the morning of May 23, 1951, to drive them to Heath, Massachusetts. [redacted] indicated that [redacted], who was [redacted] was the source of her information.

The above is being set out for the information of the Bureau.

RMH-EAK
65-5528

RECORDED - 128
INDEXED - 128

EX. - 63

57

...K, New York

June 15, 1951

Director, FBI

...

...

RECORDED - 128

EX - 53

Two copies of NFO letter, dated 6-12-51, are enclosed herewith to the New York and Newark Offices for their information.

...

...

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SSL/glw

ASB:dmd

FBI

JUN 19 1951

60 JUN 29 1951

ASE

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

July 5, 1951

Director, FBI

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

100-[redacted]-1185 (Remington)
- 65-58660 (Redmont)

[redacted]. She was a close personal friend of Bernard S. Redmont and William W. Remington, espionage suspects. She worked for the Polish United Nations Delegation during the Fifth

[redacted]

DWK:mrqiemr

[redacted]

RECORDED
JUL 5 1951

30 JUL 13 1951

Classified and Extended 1259 12/5/78 JJP/glw
Reason for Extension 1-2.4.2 (3)
Date of Review for Declassification 12/5/88

ADVISED BY DOJ/CRM
SEP (S) OF Class-Ge
EXTENDED BASIS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 21, 1951

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT of 1950
(Bufile 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SP/gt

NY

Re WFO let NY, 6/6/51, requesting Newark to determine whether subject still maintains residence with his parents in Ridgewood, N.J.

It was determined from [redacted] in the community to be loyal citizens of this country and persons of good character and reputation.

On August 14, 1951, SAS TROY COLEMAN and JAMES H. HIGDON, JR. interviewed [redacted]. At the outset of the interview, they offered their services to the Bureau in any way they could be of assistance.

They related that REMINGTON's parents, Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK G. REMINGTON [redacted]. They advised that the elder REMINGTON and his wife are both elderly and are considered throughout Ridgewood as staunchly American and completely loyal and patriotic Americans. They advised that they are of the opinion that the subject's identification with espionage and his conviction in NYC has been "very hard on them". They do not believe the elder REMINGTONs condone their son's activities of the past; but because they are his parents, "they love him and will do everything in their power for him".

[redacted] advised that the subject has resided with his parents since sometime last year. They believe that possibly for short periods of time he has temporarily resided elsewhere; but

3 cc. - WFO - 65-5528
101-2372
74-106
1 cc. - NY - 121-1985 (info.)
1 cc. - Boston

RECORDED - 121

AUG 22 1951

INDEXED - 121

JHH:MR
100-33863

COPIES DESTROYED
284 MAR 6 1961

on the whole, he has resided in Ridgewood. On August 12, 1951, they learned from the subject's mother that the subject had recently gotten his two children from their mother for a vacation "in Vermont". The subject's mother said that she and the subject and the two children were leaving Ridgewood on August 14, 1951, for "a vacation in Vermont". [redacted]dvised that they will notify this office when the subject returns.

They advised that apparently the subject has not been employed since last year. They related that he apparently "just putters around the house" helping his mother care for the yard, etc.

Any information they have obtained has been obtained from casual conversation with [redacted] They said that in view of the "delicate situation", any further information they may be able to obtain will necessarily be from casual conversations with Mrs. REMINGTON.

"REMINGTON REVERSAL"

" Last February, a Federal jury in New York decided that William Remington had committed perjury by denying under oath that he had ever been a Communist. Last week, the Court of Appeals in New York, in a decision written by Chief Judge Thomas W. Swan and supported by Judges Augustus and Learned Hand, reversed the verdict and sent the case back to the lower court for retrial. Swan's opinion did not touch upon the guilt or innocence of the young government economist; it found reversible error in Judge Gregroy F. Noonan's charge.

" In charging the jury, the Court of Appeals ruled, Noonan had not listed "overt acts," which under law constituted evidence of perjury, but merely directed that " from all the evidence you must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that (the defendant) was, in fact, a member of the Communist Party, and was accepted as such by the party." The lower court also had erred in failing to get a definition of party membership.

(Newsweek - September 3, 1951 page 16)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SSP/ghw

NOT RECORDED
11 SEP 13 1951

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 27, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT of 1950
(Bufile 101-1185)

Retulet March 27, 1951, WFO letter June 6, 1951, and Newark letter August 21, 1951, all captioned as above and all relating to subject's residence and the maintenance of the Security Index Card regarding REMINGTON.

In addition to the information in referenced Newark letter, it is noted that the Washington Daily News of August 25, 1951, carried an article concerning the recent Appellate Court decision regarding subject. Subject's father was quoted in the article as stating that subject has a part-time job with a medical firm (not further identified) in Hackensack, New Jersey.

In view of the foregoing, subject's residence and employment in the Newark Office territory, plus the possibility that he will not be incarcerated in the near future, it is requested the Bureau authorize the Washington Field Office to transfer the Security Index Cards regarding subject to the Newark Office.

SFF:LM
65-5528
cc - Newark (100-33863)
New York (121-1985 - info)
WFO (101-2372)
WFO (74-106)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJL/glw

101-1185-59

RECORDED - 38 AUG 28 1951

25

SAC, Washington Field September 26, 1951

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Re WFO let dated August 27, 1951, requesting Bureau authority to transfer subject's Security Index card to Newark.

Inasmuch as Newark has advised by letters dated August 31 and 30, 1951, that Remington is residing with his parents at 560 Upper Blvd., Ridgewood, New Jersey, Washington Field Office is authorized to transfer his Security Index card to Newark by Form FD-[illegible]. Washington Field Office should furnish Newark with copies of all serials containing important information which has not been furnished to Newark previously.

Re New York summary report in instant case of 8-27-51 and New York let of September 5, 1951, advising that New York intends to submit a table of contents and an index for referenced report in the near future. New York should expedite the submission of this material.

ORDED - 115 101-1125 - 59

EX-5

cc - New York
Newark

ASB:eal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJP/ghw

COMM - FBI
SEP 27 1951
MAILED 10

FBI
RECEIVED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 30, 1951

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bufile 101-1185)

Re Newark letter to Bureau dated 8/21/51, and Washington Field letter to Bureau dated 8/27/51.

On August 29, 1951 [redacted] telephonically contacted this office and advised that REMINGTON and his mother returned to the REMINGTON home at 560 Upper Blvd., Ridgewood, N.J. on the evening of August 28, 1951. [redacted] was not in possession of any further information.

The above is submitted for information.

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/18 BY 1257 JJP/glw

CC: 3 Washington Field (65-5528, 101-2372, 74-106)
1 New York (121-1965)(Info)
1 Boston (Info)

JHH/mvc
100-33863

60

RECORDED - 115
EX-141
AUG 31 1951

FBI/DOJ